THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1824. Vol 3....No. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

BROAD CLOTH, &c.

A very fine Assortment of

BLUE BROAD CLOTHS,

From ONE to SEVEN DOLLARS per yard.

Two pieces of Extra Superfine, Electorate Saxony Blue BROAD CLOTHS.

A good assortment of *Brown, Citron, Mixed, Black and Drab* BROAD CLOTHS.

A great variety of *Jackson, La Fayette and other* FANCY SILKS; *Striped double milled* CASSIMERES; *Tullinette and Swansdown and other* VESTINGS; *best blue Italian Sewing* SILKS; Gilt Coat Buttons and Trimmings.

Also, expected daily, a large assortment of Beads, Dolls, and Toys, for children's Christmas and New-Year's presents, &c. &c

Isaac Harris.

Dec. 24—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,

Saddler, Corner of Market and Front-Streets

December 24—tIF

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of Andrew Brown, the partnership of A & J. Brown is this day dissolved. All those who know themselves indebted to the above named firm, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of February next, and those who have claims, to present them, for settlement to

James Brown,

Surviving Partner.

December 14, 1824—[D 24.—3t]

TO IRON MASTERS AND *MANUFACTURERS.*

2000 YDS. coarse, strong, filled Linsey, dark colors and good substitute for coarse Cassinetts;

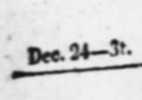
Coarse Cassinetts, Broad Cloths and Coatings;

Do. Point, Duffil and Rose Blankets;

Tow and Flax Linen, Sacks, &c. &c.

As a variety of goods suitable for MANUFACTURING AND LABORING MEN.

ALSO



TAR by the bbl.

For sale at

HARRIS'S,

Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec 24—3.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE,—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824—1y

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO,

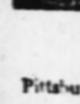
A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room.* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,

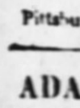
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,



The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also



THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24.—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Kerr & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT

Hamilton Hall, Mifflin Township.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of JANUARY, 1825, the Subscriber will offer, at Public Vendue,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils; Grain; Stock; Dearborn and Harness; A Wagon and Gears; One pair of match bay Carriage-Horses; A first rate blooded brood Mare; Hay; Oxen, and Timber Wheels, &c.

Conditions made known on the day of Sale, by

Ch H. Israell

Office, Third St. West side of Market St.

Dec. 24, 1824—2t.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, at his own house, in the borough of Washington, Pa

A School for Young Ladies

He teaches Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, together with a simplified course of such other branches of science, both Natural and Moral, as will be calculated to render young Ladies useful and accomplished.

The Terms, per quarter, are,

For the higher branches of Science, $5
For Geography, Grammar and Composition, 4
For Reading, Writing, Orthography and Arithmetic, 3

Obadiah Jennings.

Dec. 24.—3

P. S. Mr J. is assisted in his school, and every exertion is used to render the institution worthy of public patronage.

Just Received,

TEN TONS Gloninger's Shoenberger's, &c.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

A good Assortment of

English, Cast, Blister, and Crowley *Steel;* Shear Steel and American Blister do.

Mousehole Anvils; Vises; Files and Rasps;
CONEMAUGH SALT; 8 bbls. fine Red Apples,
Country and Spanish SOLE LEATHER;
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil; 10 bags Green COFFEE

For Sale at light profits and accommodating terms, at

HARRIS's,

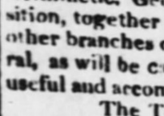
Market-Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.



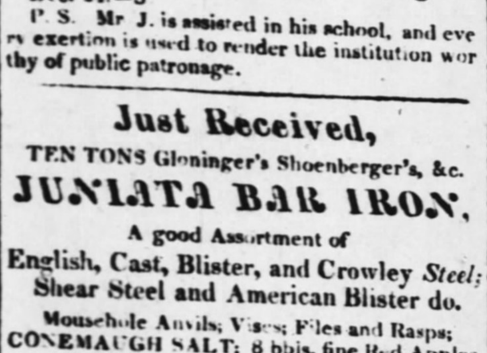
300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair **SUGAR.**
15 hhds. ***LEAF TOBACCO.***

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.



COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.190.]

RICH'D B BARKER

AND

ROB'T WATSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24.—3am.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 17, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 16, 1824.—eotf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

Pig and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School Inquire at this office.

December 10

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eo1y.

A Furnace-Man Wanted

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place, will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO.—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO.—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

Fortune's Home.

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17 1824

First Report of the Drawing of the Third

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND.

WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6740 a prize of		$1000
16662 a prize of		100
4128 a prize of		500
6285 a prize of		500
7792 1566 17393 6469 each a prize of		50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz.

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do of 10,000 DOLLARS.
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4608 of 10.

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.

On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz:

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying at

CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersigned by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.

Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

[N 25—tf]

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

THE PITTSBURGH *MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,*

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings Plaids Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8 10, 10 12, 10 14, 11 15, 11 7, 12 16, 12 17, and 12 18, Glassware assorted, Sash, Bar Iron for light waggon tire, Template Stones, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Buckmills, Coffee Mullers Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wood Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Carriage assorted, Hoes, Hetchel Hammers, Latches, Spring and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs Planes Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Springs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs GREEN COPPERAS
10 bls American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept 17—4m*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of *James Horner, Esq.* late of Wilkins township, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment—and all those having demands against the estate, will please to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

John Horner.
James D Horner, } Ex'rs

The Docket of the late James Horner, Esq. is placed in the hands of David Gilleland, Esq. of Wilkins township, where persons indebted for costs are requested to call and make payment, on or before the 1st day of January next, as after that time suits will be brought against all those indebted as above, without respect to persons.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Turnpike Election.

THE annual Election of the Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, will be held on Monday the 3d of January next, at the house of Mr. Joseph Miller, in Franklin township, for the purpose of electing a President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist, Tr.

Dec. 17, 1824.—[24 2t]

Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, will be held at the tavern house of Thomas Buckhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny County, on the first Monday of January next.

Jas. Irwin, Treas'r

Dec. 11, 1824—[24. 2]

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Isaac Harris.

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December 24—1F

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James Brown,

Surviving Partner.

December 14, 1824 –[D. 24.—3t.]

TO IRON MASTERS AND *MANUFACTURERS.*

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Coarse Cassinetts, Broad Cloths and Coatings;

Do. Point, Duffil and Rose Blankets;

Tow and Flax Linen, Socks, &c &c.

An assortment of goods suitable for MANUFACTURING AND LABORING MEN

ALSO

TAR by the bbl.

For sale at

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Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec 24—3.

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WOOD SCREWS

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ALSO,

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A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,

Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

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On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24.—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

L. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT

Hamilton Hall, Mifflin Township.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of JANUARY, 1825, the Subscriber will offer, at Public Vendue,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils; Grain; Stock; Dearborn and Harness; A Wagon and Gears; One pair of match bay Carriage-Horses; A first rate blooded brood Mare; Hay; Oxen, and Timber Wheels, &c.

Conditions made known on the day of Sale, by

Ch H. Israell

Office, Third St. West side of Market St.

Dec. 24, 1824—2t.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, at his own house, in the borough of Washington, Pa

A School for Young Ladies

He teaches Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, together with a simplified course of such other branches of science, both Natural and Moral, as will be calculated to render young Ladies useful and accomplished.

The Terms, per quarter, are,

For the higher branches of Science,	$5
For Geography, Grammar and Composition,	4
For Reading, Writing, Orthography and Arithmetic,	3

Obadiah Jennings.

Dec. 24.—3

P. S. Mr. J. is assisted in his school, and every exertion is used to render the institution worthy of public patronage.

Just Received,

TEN TONS Gloninger's Shoenberger's, &c.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

A good Assortment of

English, Cast, Blister, and Crowley *Steel;* Shear Steel and American Blister do.

Mousehole Anvils; Vises; Files and Rasps; CONEMAUGH SALT; 8 bbls. fine Red Apples; Country and Spanish SOLE LEATHER; 10 bbls. Tanners' Oil; 10 bags Green COFFEE

For Sale at light profits and accommodating terms, at

HARRIS's,

Market-Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair
SUGAR,
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.t90.]

RICH'D B BARKER

AND

ROB'T WATSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24.—3am.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 17, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Peacock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824.—eotf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do. Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice. Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eo1y.

A Furnace-Man Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,	*ALSO.*—A superior
CASSIMERES,	assortment of fashiona-
CASSINETTS,	ble FALL RIBBONS,
FLANNELS,	Barage, Merino, Cash-
BOMBAZETTS,	mere and Silk HAND-
CALICOES, &c.	KERCHIEFS;

ALSO.—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

Fortune's Home.

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17 1824

First Report of the Drawing of the Third

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND

WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6,440 a prize of	$1000
16662 a prize of	100
4128 a prize of	500
6245 a prize of	500
7792 1366 17393 6469 each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, when her viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz.

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do. of 10,000 DOLLARS.
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 or 50, 408 of 10

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.

On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz:

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying at

CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersigned by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.

Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

[N 25—tf]

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10 12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 7, 12 10, 12-17, and 12 18. Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenned, Plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Cartage assorted, Hoes, Hatchet, Hammers, Latches, Rack and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Sole beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Springs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs GREEN COPPERAS.

10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.

SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.

MACHINE CARDS.

CURRIER'S KNIVES.

Candlewick

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

FOR SALE.

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept 17 —4m*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of *James Horner, Esq.* late of Wilkins township, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment—and all those having demands against the estate, will please to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

John Horner.
James D Horner, } Exrs.

The Docket of the late James Horner, Esq. is placed in the hands of David Gilleland, Esq. of Wilkins township, where persons indebted for costs are requested to call and make payment, on or before the 1st day of January next, as after that time suits will be brought against all those indebted as above, without respect to persons.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Turnpike Election.

THE annual Election of the Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, will be held on Monday the 3d of January next, at the house of Mr. Joseph Miller, in Franklin township, for the purpose of electing a President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist, Tr.

Dec. 17, 1824.—[24. 2t]

Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, will be held at the tavern house of Thomas Buckhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny County, on the first Monday of January next.

Jas. Irwin, Treas.

Dec. 11, 1824—[24. 2]

402

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord

1825,

BEING THE 49TH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Courts In the [illegible], 10th, and 14th Districts.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M
JANUARY,						1	2	H. M. 7 25	H. M. 4 35				
Cambria, Butler	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 21	4 39	Full	4	6	19 M
Beaver	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 17	4 43	Last	11	10	33 M
Allegheny	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 11	4 49	New	18	10	23 M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 4	4 56	First	27	3	4 M
	31												
FEBRUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6						
Erie	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 56	5 4	Full	3	5	55 M
Crawford	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 48	5 12	Last	9	8	36 M
Westm'd. Mercer	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 39	5 21	New	17	4	43 M
Somerset, Venango	28							6 30	5 30	First	25	8	32 M
MARCH,		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 19	5 41	Full	4	4	1 M
Warren, Fayette	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 10	5 50	Last	10	9	6 M
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 0	6 0	New	19	11	3 M
Armstrong, Green,	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 51	6 9	First	27	9	50 M
Wash'gton, Indiana	28	29	30	31									
APRIL,					1	2	3	5 41	6 19	Full	3	1	3 M
Cambria, Butler	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 32	6 28	Last	9	11	49 E
Beaver	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 23	6 37	New	18	4	0 M
Allegheny	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 15	6 45	First	25	7	18 M
	25	26	27	28	29	30							
MAY,							1	5 6	6 54	Full	2	9	39 M
Erie	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4 59	7 1	Last	9	4	1 M
Crawford	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 62	7 8	New	17	6	46 M
Mercer	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 46	7 14	First	25	1	31 M
Westm'd. Venango	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 41	7 19	Full	31	6	38 M
Warren, Somerset	30	31											
JUNE,			1	2	3	4	5	4 37	7 23	Last	8	8	57 M
Fayette	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 34	7 26	New	16	7	2 M
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 33	7 27	First	23	5	55 M
Armstrong, Green	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 33	7 27	Full	30	4	44 M
Wash'gton. Indiana	27	28	29	30									
JULY,					1	2	3	4 39	7 25	Last	8	2	4 M
Cambria, Butler	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 38	7 22	New	15	5	5 E
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4 43	7 17	First	22	10	14 M
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 48	7 12	Full	29	4	37 M
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 54	7 6				
AUGUST,													
Allegheny, Erie	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 2	6 58	Last	6	6	54 M
Crawford	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 10	6 50	New	14	1	38 M
Mercer	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 18	6 42	First	20	4	13 M
Westm'd. Venango, Beaver	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 27	6 23	Full	28	6	40 M
Somerset, Warren	29	30	31										
SEPTEMBER,				1	2	3	4	5 36	6 24				
Fayette	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 43	6 15	Last	9	10	48 M
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 54	6 6	New	12	9	40 M
Armstrong, Green	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 3	5 57	First	19	1	9 M
Wash'gton, Indiana	26	27	28	29	30					Full	26	10	53 M
OCTOBER,						1	2	6 13	5 47				
Cambria, Butler	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 22	5 38	Last	5	1	2 M
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 31	5 29	New	11	6	10 M
Beaver	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 40	5 20	First	18	1	46 M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 49	5 11	Full	26	4	42 M
	31												
NOVEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 57	5 3	Last	3	1	1 M
Allegheny, Erie	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 5	4 55	New	10	3	53 M
Crawford	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 12	4 48	First	17	6	11 M
Westm'd. Mercer,	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 17	4 43	Full	25	10	52 M
Somerset, Venango	28	29	30										
DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4	7 22	4 38	Last	2	10	47 E
Fayette, Warren	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 25	4 35	New	9	3	14 E
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 27	4 33	First	17	1	46 M
Green, Armstrong	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 27	4 33	Full	25	3	53 M
Wash'gton, Indiana	26	27	28	29	30	31							

☞The Courts of Quarter Sessions commence in the different counties on the Mondays opposite their names respectively.

☞The rising and setting of the Sun is calculated for Sunday in every week.

ECLIPSES, this year, are four. The only one visible, is of the Sun, on the 9th of December, at 3h. 22m. evening.

The Mayor's Court for the City of Pittsburgh, commences on the second Mondays of February and May, and the fourth Mondays of July and October.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Western District, commences at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September, to continue four weeks if necessary.

The United States' District Court, for the Western District, commences at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of May, and the second Monday of October.

Supreme Court at Washington City, on the first Monday of February.

Bank of Pittsburgh. Notes for discount must be offered on Tuesday—Bank open every day, except Christmas, New-Year, and 4th of July.

U. S. Branch Bank—open every day, except Christmas, New-Year, and the 4th of July. Notes for discount must be presented on Wednesday.

PITTSBURGH POST-OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

The **Eastern** Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.—Closes daily at sunset. [The Baltimore Mail arrives on Tuesday morning, and on Friday and Sunday evening—Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at sunset.]

The **Western** Mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. and closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M. [The Mail for Washington City now comes and goes by this route.]

The **Beaver** Mail arrives from Cleaveland, (O.) on Monday and Friday at 6 P. M. and from Wooster, (O.) on Monday at 6 P. M. and closes same days at sunset.

The **Erie** Mail arrives on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M. and closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at sunset.

The **Huntingdon** Mail arrives on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. and closes on Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.

The **Mercer** Mail, *via* Perrysville, Harmony and Harlinsburgh, arrives on Wednesday at 11 A. M. and closes same day at noon.

The **Steubenville** Mail arrives on Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P. M. and closes same days at sunset.

The **Uniontown** Mail, through the Forks of Yough, arrives on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and closes the same day at noon.

☞The Post-Office will be open for the delivery of letters, on Sunday, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

LETTERS must be left at the Post-Office within the time specified, to insure their going in the mail of the day. As there are several places of the same name in the United States, it is necessary that the directions be particular; the *States* ought to be distinguished, and when it may otherwise be doubtful, the *Counties*. When Letters are not for a Post-Town, the nearest Post-Town ought to be mentioned. Letters going out of the United States, except to Upper or Lower Canada, must be post-paid.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1824.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We are indebted to Messrs. Forward and Allison, the Representatives of this district in Congress, for copies of the public Documents which accompanied the President's late annual Message to the national legislature. These embrace Reports from the Departments of State and War, of the Navy, and of the General Post-Office, and form a volume of 126 pages. Our limits do not permit our copying any of them entire; but considering that part of the Secretary of War's Report which relates to roads and canals, and the improvement of our river navigation, as of immediate interest to our readers, we subjoin copious extracts from it.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War to the President of the U. S.

Department of War, Dec. 3, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit reports from the different branches of the Military Establishment, lettered from A to K, which contain a full statement of the administration of that portion of the public service which is confided to the Department of War. The reports afford satisfactory evidence, that a high degree of excellence has been attained, in the administration of the Department. Not an instance of defalcation or loss has thus far occurred, and there is every reason to believe that the disbursements of the year will be made without the loss of a dollar to the Government.

* * * * * * *

The acts making appropriation for the repairs of Plymouth Beach, the improvement of the entrance into the harbor of Presqu'Isle, on Lake Erie, and of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, claimed the early attention of the Department. The execution of the two first of these works, was placed under the superintendence of officers of the corps of engineers. The first is nearly completed, and preparatory arrangements have been made for the early execution of the second. An officer, also, of the corps was assigned to the execution of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so far as it authorized an experiment to be made in removing the sand bars which obstructed the navigation of that river. The officer was prepared to make the experiment, but the river remained too full, during the fall, for a fair trial. Under the other provisions of the act, directing measures to be taken to remove the snags, sawyers, and planters, which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, a contract has been formed, with a gentleman experienced in their navigation, to free both of those rivers from all such obstructions, in conformity with the provisions of the act, for the sum of $60,000, to be paid on the execution of the work. In the contract it is stipulated, that it shall be executed under the superintendence of an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress, of the 30th April last, authorizing the President "to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the public mail," a board was constituted, consisting of General Barnard and Colonel Totten, of the Engineer Corps, and John L. Sullivan, an experienced civil Engineer.

[Here the Secretary examines, at some length, the distinction between improvements properly belonging to the states, and those which may be considered of "national importance." His conclusion is, that the latter are "not those roads and canals which may facilitate intercourse between parts of the same state, but those which may bind all the parts together, and the whole with the centre, thereby facilitating commerce and intercourse among the states, and enabling the government to disseminate promptly, through the mail, information to every part, and to extend protection to the whole." Of the routes of this character which presented themselves, he says:]

The first and most important was conceived to be the route for a canal extending from the seat of government, by the Potomac, to the Ohio river, and thence to Lake Erie; and accordingly, as soon as the board was organized, it was ordered to examine and cause this important route to be surveyed. Dr. William Howard and Mr. James Shriver, both of whom were well acquainted with the localities of the route, were associated as assistants with the board. Two topographical brigades, (all that could be spared from the survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortification,) and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the board.

The examination of the route was completed in September, but the survey will not be finished till the next season. That part of it, however, which is most interesting, the section of the summit level of the Alleghany, including its eastern slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enable the board to determine, during the present winter, on the practicability of the project. Should it prove practicable, its execution would be of inestimable advantage to the country. It would bind together, by the strongest bond of common interest and security, a very large portion of this Union; but in order fully to realize its "importance in a national point of view," it will be necessary to advert to some of the more striking geographical features of our country.

The United States may be considered, in a geographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shore of the Atlantic, and back to the Alleghany mountains, constitutes one; that lying on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence another; and that watered by the Mississippi, including its various branches, the other.—These several portions are very distinctly marked by well defined lines, and have naturally but little connexion, particularly in a commercial point of view. It is only by artificial means of communication that this natural separation can be overcome; to effect which much has already been done. The great canal of New-York firmly unites the country of the Lakes with the Atlantic, through the channel of the North River, and the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, but more imperfectly, the Western with the Atlantic states. But the complete union of these separate parts, which, geographically, constitute our country, can only be effected by the completion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of which the country lying on the Lakes will be firmly united to that on the Western waters, and both with the Atlantic states, and the whole intimately connected with the centre. These considerations, of themselves, without taking into view others, fairly bring this great work within the provision of the act directing surveys; but when we extend our views and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, with its great branches, but as a prolongation of the canal, it must be admitted to be not only of national importance, but of the very highest national importance, in a commercial, military or political point of view. Thus considered, it involves the completion of the improvements of the navigation of both of these rivers, which has been commenced under the appropriation of the last session of Congress; and also canals round the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee river; both of which, it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected canal would not only unite the three great sections of the country together, as has been pointed out, but would also unite, in the most intimate manner, all of the states on the Lakes and the Western waters among themselves, and give complete effect to whatever improvement may be made by those states individually. The advantages, in fact, from the completion of this single work, as proposed, would be so extended and ramified throughout these great divisions of our country, already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to out-number the most populous states of Europe, as to leave in that quarter no other work for the execution of the general government, excepting only the extension of the Cumberland [illegible] navigation to St. Louis, which [illegible] national importance in a commercial point of view. The [illegible] is equally [illegible] the entire line of the Atlantic coast, including those on the Gulf of Mexico. By adverting to the distribution of our country, through which this canal must pass, it will be seen, that there is a striking difference in its geographical features, between that portion which extend south and north of the seat of government, including the Chesapeake bay, with its various arms in the latter division. In the northern part of the division, all of the great rivers terminate in deep and bold navigable estuaries, while an opposite character distinguishes the mouths of the rivers in the other.—This difference gives greater advantage to improvement, by canal, in the northern, and less in the southern division. In the former, it is conceived to be of high national importance, to unite its deep and capacious bays by a series of canals; and the board was accordingly instructed to examine the routes for canals between the Delaware and the Raritan, between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, and Boston harbor and Narragansett bay. The execution of the very important link in this line of communication between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, having been already commenced, was not comprehended in the order. These orders will be executed by the Board before the termination of the season. The important results which would follow from the completion of this chain in a commercial, military, and political point of view, are so striking, that they need not be dwelt on. It would at all times, in peace and war, afford a prompt, cheap, and safe communication between all of the states north of the seat of government, and greatly facilitate their communication with the centre of the Union. The states of New Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the point where these improvements would terminate, would not, on that account, less participate in the advantages, as they are no less interested than Massachusetts herself, in avoiding the long and dangerous passage round Cape Cod, which would be effected by the union of Barnstable with Buzzard's bay.

In the section lying south of this, none of these advantages for communication by canal exist. A line of inland navigation extends, it is true, along nearly the whole line of coast which is susceptible of improvement, and may be rendered highly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that account may be fairly considered of "national importance." The Dismal Swamp canal, from the Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound, which is nearly completed, constitutes a very important link in this navigation. But it is conceived, that, for the southern division of our country, the improvement which would best effect the views of Congress, would be a durable road, extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, through the Atlantic states; and the Board will accordingly receive instructions to examine the route as soon as the next season will permit.

The completion of this work, and the line of canals to the north, would unite the several Atlantic states, including those on the gulf, in a strong bond of union, and connect the whole with the centre, which would also be united, as has been shown, with those on the lakes and western waters, by the improvement projected in that quarter.

These three great works, then, the canal to Ohio and Lake Erie, with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the canal round the Muscle Shoal; the series of canals connecting the bays north of the seat of government, and a durable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the whole of the southern Atlantic states, are conceived to be the most important objects within the provisions of the act of the last session.—The beneficial effects which would flow from such a system of improvement, would extend directly and immediately to every state in the Union; and the expenditure that would be required for its completion, would bear a fair proportion to the wealth and population of the several sections of the country, at least, as they will stand a few years hence. When completed, it would greatly facilitate commerce and intercourse among the states, while it would afford to the government the means of transmitting information through the mail promptly to every part, and of giving effectual protection to every portion of our widely extended country.

There are several other routes which, though not essential to the system, are deemed of great importance in a commercial and military point of view, and which the board will receive instructions to examine. Among these the most prominent is the connexion, wherever it may prove practicable, of the eastern and western waters through the principal rivers discharging themselves into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers with the Tennessee, James river with the Kenhawa, and the Susquehannah with the Allegheny; which last will be more particularly adverted to in a subsequent part of the report. To these we may add, the route from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and from the river St. John across Florida Neck, to the Gulf of Mexico. They are both deemed important; but the latter particularly so. Should it prove practicable, its beneficial effects would be great, comprehensible, and durable. The whole of the Atlantic and western states would deeply partake in its advantages. Besides the facility of intercourse which it would afford between those states, our trade with Mexico, Gustimala, and the central parts of the continent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but rendered much more secure.

The Board have, besides those already mentioned, examined, in conjunction with Pennsylvania Commissioners, a route for a canal from the Alleghany to the Susquehanna. In addition to the importance of this route to a large portion of the west, and the state of Pennsylvania, it was thought to possess other and strong claims on the attention of the Government. It is believed to be one of the most promising routes to cross the Alleghany by a canal communication, and should that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it might afford the means of effecting the great objects intended by the canal projected by that route.

When the various routes to which I have referred are examined and surveyed, and plans and estimates formed, in conformity with the directions of the act, it will present so full a view of the whole subject, as will enable Congress to commence and complete such a system of internal improvement as it may deem proper, with the greatest possible advantage.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experience has shown, that the corps of Engineers is too small to perform the various duties which are assigned to it.—Its duties have been more than trebled since its establishment, and are increasing every year. During the present year, much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a sufficient number of officers, notwithstanding every officer of the corps has been on active duty during the season.

I have the honor to remain, your obed'nt serv't.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the United States.

[The following abstract of the papers and tables accompanying the above letter of Secretary Calhoun, we copy from the National Intelligencer.]

Army of the United States.

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1824, was 2,358.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is 6,183.

The Quarter Master General and Commissionary General's Departments appear to have been admirably managed, and, as to the Paymaster's department, the head of it says in his report, that he is confident, that the whole of the troops are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion to the first of November, and the Paymasters will render vouchers before the close of the year, which will fully account for all the sums advanced to them within the three first quarters.

The annual expense of medical stores for the army, it appears by the Surgeon General's Report, has not been more than $3 50 per man. The deaths in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 53, and 13 of them were from consumption.

The expense of the National Armory, in Springfield, Ms. for the year 1823, was 186,824 dollars; that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Vir. was 193,378 dollars.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand stand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of Invalid Pensioners, 3,736, and that of half pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class 73; of the 3d class none. The annual amount of Pensions to the first class is $1,387,316, to the second $298,000 to the third, $9,876.

The number of Military Bounty Land Warrants issued up to the 22d of Nov. 1824, in 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

From the Meadville (Pa.) Messenger, of the 9th inst.

Two additional steam boats are building at the lower end of Lake Erie, intended as auxiliaries to the commerce of the Grand Canal. The enterprising New Yorkers are determined to 'wend their way' to the emporium of the west. As soon as the western section of the Canal is completed, the Transportation Company, we are told, contemplate removing a sufficient number of their teams at present engaged between Rochport and Buffalo, to the Erie and Pittsburgh road, to answer their purposes. This, however, we feel confident will be obviated by the industry of our Pennsylvania teamsters. They will haul as cheap, as safe and as expeditiously, as any that may be brought from elsewhere. There is one thing in which the public have a deep interest. We allude to the line of turnpike roads between Erie and Pittsburgh. It is all-important that the several companies take prompt and efficient steps, early in the ensuing season, to place their respective sections in a proper state of repair. Let us diligently prepare for a new, and we feel satisfied a better state of things. A large portion of the immense commerce of the west, will assuredly take this direction, as soon as the New-York canal is fairly in operation. Goods will then pass from the wharves of the City of New-York, to those of Pittsburgh, in less time, and at a more reduced price for transportation, than they can possibly be brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore. A rapid increase of travelling, by waggons, &c. may therefore be anticipated with the utmost certainty, between Pittsburgh and Erie, accompanied by an extensive expenditure of money along the route. We again repeat, let our roads be carefully and seasonably attended to.

Foreign News.

PERU—BRILLIANT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PATRIOTS.

Baltimore, December 19.

By the arrival of the ship Hope, Capt. A. S. Dugan, in 47 days from Rio Janeiro, we have files of Rio papers to the date of the sailing of the Hope, and also Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of October, for which we are indebted to the kind attention of Capt. Dugan.

These papers contain a variety of intelligence, particularly with regard to achievements of the Patriot Navy under Admiral Guise, blockading the Port of Callao, which are brilliant and important, and quite new to us, though some of them occurred so far back as early in July.—It is evident from these accounts that there have been many exploits and successes on the side of the Patriots of which we have not yet had an account. This appears from the following letter which alludes to a "brilliant action by the patriot Capt. Addison," and of this we never heard before—This letter is of great interest.—We translate it from *El Argos*, extraordinarie, of Buenos Aryes.—

Extract of a letter, dated on board the Frigate Protector, in the bay of Callao, July 17, 1824.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—In my last I informed you of the brilliant action of Captain Addison, who with four boats and fifty volunteers burnt and sunk six vessels, including the Spanish frigates Venganza and Santa Rosa, and drove fourteen under the batteries of Callao—it being very remarkable that he performed this service without losing a single man. I have now the pleasure to communicate to you that on the night of the 9th instant the Admiral Guise despatched Captain Robertson accompanied by Captain Fleiman and Lieutenant Sulmans, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty-five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao.

At his entrance he was opposed by more than one thousand soldiers and marines in the vessels, and fifteen hundred artillerists who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise by destroying and taking the following vessels:—

The President of 20 guns—burnt
Jhanna Gordon, flag ship—taken
Perla, formerly of Chili—taken
A Brigantine, name unknown—taken
A large vessel, name unknown—burnt

The Protector, the Congress and the Macedonian were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter were directed towards the brave men charged with the destruction of the vessels.

We shall not again abandon the blockade of this bay until the surrender of the Castles, or until the ship Asia may appear, upon which (pardon the vanity,) we are determined to erect the triumphant standard of our Country. When Captain Robertson returned, we found he had three men killed and twelve wounded, one of whom since died. We had also one officer killed, named Thomas Williams, a Lieutenant of Marines, and the Clerk of the Captain of the Congress, both mortally wounded."

It will be recollected that the Spanish ship of the line Asia, alluded to in the foregoing letter, subsequently succeeded in running into Callao, pursued by Admiral Guise, but it was supposed she would never leave it under a Spanish flag.

BOLIVAR'S VICTORIES.

The Buenos Ayres Argos contains the details of Bolivar's Victory over Canterac at Junin, which have already appeared in this and other American papers, but we have also a brief account of a battle at Acobamba, *previous* to that of Junin, of which we have hitherto had no intimation. We translate it from the Argos of September 17, as follows:—

PASSAGE OF THE ANDES BY BOLIVAR.

We hasten to inform the public of the important news of the route of the vanguard of the enemy's army by the arms of our country which was contained in *El Correo* received, last night by express from Chile—That paper says—

"The Liberator Bolivar and all his army passed the Andes in three divisions on the twenty-

402

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord

1825,

BEING THE 49TH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Courts In the [illegible] 6th, 10th, and 14th Districts.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Sun rises	Sun sets
								H. M.	H. M.
JANUARY,							1	7 25	4 35
Cambria, Butler	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 21	4 39
Beaver	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 17	4 43
Allegheny	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 11	4 49
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 4	4 56
	31								
FEBRUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 56	5 4
Erie	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 48	5 12
Crawford	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 39	5 21
Westm'd. Mercer	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 30	5 30
Somerset, Venango	28								
MARCH,		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 19	5 41
Warren, Fayette	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 10	5 50
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 0	6 0
Armstrong, Green,	21	22	23	24	25	86	27	5 51	6 9
Wash'gton, Indiana	28	29	30	31					
APRIL,					1	2	3	5 41	6 19
Cambria, Butler	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 32	6 28
Beaver	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 23	6 37
Allegheny	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 15	6 45
	25	26	27	28	29	30			
MAY,							1	5 6	6 54
Erie	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4 59	7 1
Crawford	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 62	7 8
Mercer	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 46	7 14
Westm'd. Venango	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 41	7 19
Warren, Somerset	30	31							
JUNE,			1	2	3	4	5	4 37	7 23
Fayette	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 34	7 26
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 33	7 27
Armstrong, Green	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 33	7 27
Wash'gton. Indiana	27	28	29	30					
JULY,					1	2	3	4 35	7 25
Cambria, Butler	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 38	7 22
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4 43	7 17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 48	7 12
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 54	7 6
AUGUST,									
Allegheny, Erie	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 2	6 58
Crawford	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 10	6 50
Mercer	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 18	6 42
Westm'd. Venango, Beaver	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 27	6 25
Somerset, Warren	29	30	31						
SEPTEMBER,				1	2	3	4	5 36	6 24
Fayette	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 45	6 15
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 54	6 6
Armstrong, Green	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 3	5 57
Wash'gton, Indiana	26	27	28	29	30				
OCTOBER,						1	2	6 13	5 47
Cambria, Butler	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 22	5 38
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 31	5 29
Beaver	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 40	5 20
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 49	5 11
	31								
NOVEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 57	5 3
Allegheny, Erie	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 5	4 55
Crawford	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 12	4 48
Westm'd. Mercer,	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 17	4 43
Somerset, Venango	28	29	30						
DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4	7 22	4 38
Fayette, Warren	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 25	4 35
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 27	4 33
Green, Armstrong	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 27	4 33
Wash'gton, Indiana	26	27	28	29	30	31			

MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M
Full	4	6	19 E
Last	11	10	33 M
New	18	10	23 E
First	27	3	4 M
Full	3	5	55 M
Last	9	8	36 E
New	17	4	45 E
First	25	8	22 E
Full	4	4	1 E
Last	18	9	6 M
New	19	11	3 M
First	27	9	50 M
Full	3	1	3 M
Last	9	11	49 E
New	18	4	0 M
First	25	7	18 E
Full	2	9	39 M
Last	9	4	1 E
New	17	6	46 E
First	25	1	31 M
Full	31	6	38 E
Last	8	8	57 M
New	16	7	2 E
First	23	5	55 M
Full	30	4	44 M
Last	8	2	4 M
New	15	5	5 E
First	22	10	14 M
Full	29	4	37 E
Last	6	6	54 E
New	14	1	38 M
First	20	4	13 E
Full	28	6	40 M
Last	6	10	48 M
New	12	9	40 M
First	19	1	9 M
Full	26	10	53 E
Last	5	1	2 M
New	11	6	10 E
First	18	1	46 E
Full	26	4	42 E
Last	3	1	1 E
New	10	3	53 M
First	17	6	11 M
Full	25	10	52 M
Last	2	10	47 E
New	9	3	14 E
First	17	1	46 M
Full	25	3	53 M

☞The Courts of Quarter Sessions commence in the different counties on the Mondays opposite their names respectively.

☞The rising and setting of the Sun is calculated for Sunday in every week.

ECLIPSES, this year, are four. The only one visible, is of the Sun, on the 9th of December, at 3h. 22m. evening.

The Mayor's Court for the City of Pittsburgh, commences on the second Mondays of February and May, and the fourth Mondays of July and October.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Western District, commences at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September, to continue four weeks if necessary.

The United States' District Court, for the Western District, commences at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of May, and the second Monday of October.

Supreme Court at Washington City, on the first Monday of February.

Bank of Pittsburgh. Notes for discount must be offered on Tuesday—Bank open every day, except Christmas, New-Year, and 4th of July.

U. S. Branch Bank—open every day, except Christmas, New-Year, and the 4th of July. Notes for discount must be presented on Wednesday.

PITTSBURGH POST-OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

The **Eastern** Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.—Closes daily at sunset. [The Baltimore Mail arrives on Tuesday morning, and on Friday and Sunday evening—Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at sunset.]

The **Western** Mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. and closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M. [The Mail for Washington City now comes and goes by this route.]

The **Beaver** Mail arrives from Cleaveland, (O.) on Monday and Friday at 6 P. M. and from Wooster, (O.) on Monday at 6 P. M. and closes same days at sunset.

The **Erie** Mail arrives on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M. and closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at sunset.

The **Huntingdon** Mail arrives on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. and closes on Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.

The **Mercer** Mail, *via* Perrysville, Harmony and Harlinsburgh, arrives on Wednesday at 11 A. M. and closes same day at noon.

The **Steubenville** Mail arrives on Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P. M. and closes same days at sunset.

The **Uniontown** Mail, through the Forks of Yough, arrives on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and closes the same day at noon.

☞The Post-Office will be open for the delivery of letters, on Sunday, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

LETTERS must be left at the Post-Office within the time specified, to insure their going in the mail of the day. As there are several places of the same name in the United States, it is necessary that the directions be particular; the *States* ought to be distinguished, and when it may otherwise be doubtful, the *Counties*. When Letters are not for a Post-Town, the nearest Post-Town ought to be mentioned. Letters going out of the United States, except to Upper or Lower Canada, must be post-paid.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1824.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We are indebted to Messrs. Forward and Allison, the Representatives of this district in Congress, for copies of the public Documents which accompanied the President's late annual Message to the national legislature. These embrace Reports from the Departments of State and War, of the Navy, and of the General Post-Office, and form a volume of 176 pages. Our limits do not permit our copying any of them entire; but considering that part of the Secretary of War's Report which relates to roads and canals, and the improvement of our river navigation, as of immediate interest to our readers, we subjoin copious extracts from it.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War to the President of the U. S.

Department of War, Dec. 3, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit reports from the different branches of the Military Establishment, lettered from A to K, which contain a full statement of the administration of that portion of the public service which is confided to the Department of War. The reports afford satisfactory evidence, that a high degree of excellence has been attained, in the administration of the Department. Not an instance of defalcation or loss has thus far occurred, and there is every reason to believe that the disbursements of the year will be made without the loss of a cent to the Government.

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The acts making appropriation for the repairs of Plymouth Beach, the improvement of the entrance into the harbor of Presqu'Isle, on Lake Erie, and of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, claimed the early attention of the Department. The execution of the two first of these works, was placed under the superintendence of officers of the corps of engineers. The first is nearly completed, and preparatory arrangements have been made for the early execution of the second. An officer, also, of the corps was assigned to the execution of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so far as it authorized an experiment to be made in removing the sand bars which obstructed the navigation of that river. The officer was prepared to make the experiment, but the river remained too full, during the fall, for a fair trial. Under the other provisions of the act, directing measures to be taken to remove the snags, sawyers, and planters, which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, a contract has been formed, with a gentleman experienced in their navigation, to free both of those rivers from all such obstructions, in conformity with the provisions of the act, for the sum of $60,000, to be paid on the execution of the work. In the contract it is stipulated, that it shall be executed under the superintendence of an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress, of the 30th April last, authorizing the President "to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the public mail," a board was constituted, consisting of General Barnard and Colonel Totten, of the Engineer Corps, and John L. Sullivan, an experienced civil Engineer.

[Here the Secretary examines, at some length, the distinction between improvements properly belonging to the states, and those which may be considered of "national importance." His conclusion is, that the latter are "not those roads and canals which may facilitate intercourse between parts of the same state, but those which may bind all the parts together, and the whole with the centre, thereby facilitating commerce and intercourse among the states, and enabling the government to disseminate promptly, through the mail, information to every part, and to extend protection to the whole." Of the routes of this character which presented themselves, he says:]

The first and most important was conceived to be the route for a canal extending from the seat of government, by the Potomac, to the Ohio river, and thence to Lake Erie; and accordingly, as soon as the board was organized, it was ordered to examine and cause this important route to be surveyed. Dr. William Howard and Mr. James Shriver, both of whom were well acquainted with the localities of the route, were associated as assistants with the board. Two topographical brigades, (all that could be spared from the survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortification,) and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the board.

The examination of the route was completed in September, but the survey will not be finished till the next season. That part of it, however, which is most interesting, the section of the summit level of the Allegheny, including its eastern slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enable the board to determine, during the present winter, on the practicability of the project. Should it prove practicable, its execution would be of incalculable advantage to the country. It would bind together, by the strongest bond of common interest and security, a very large portion of this Union; but in order fully to realize its "importance in a national point of view," it will be necessary to advert to some of the more striking geographical features of our country.

The United States may be considered, in a geographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shore of the Atlantic, and back to the Allegheny mountains, constitutes one; that lying on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence another; and that watered by the Mississippi, including its various branches, the other.—These several portions are very distinctly marked by well defined lines, and have naturally but little connexion, particularly in a commercial point of view. It is only by artificial means of communication that this natural separation can be overcome; to effect which much has already been done. The great canal of New-York firmly unites the country of the Lakes with the Atlantic, through the channel of the North River, and the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, but more imperfectly, the Western with the Atlantic states. But the complete union of these separate parts, which, geographically, constitute our country, can only be effected by the completion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of which the country lying on the Lakes will be firmly united to that on the Western waters, and both with the Atlantic states, and the whole intimately connected with the centre. These considerations, of themselves, without taking into view others, fairly bring this great work within the provision of the act directing surveys; but when we extend our views and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, with its great branches, but as a prolongation of the canal, it must be admitted to be not only of national importance, but of the very highest national importance, in a commercial, military or political point of view. Thus considered, it involves the completion of the improvements of the navigation of both of these rivers, which has been commenced under the appropriation of the last session of Congress; and also canals round the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee river; both of which, it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected canal would not only unite the three great sections of the country together, as has been pointed out, but would also unite, in the most intimate manner, all of the states on the Lakes and the Western waters among themselves, and give complete effect to whatever improvement may be made by those states individually. The advantages, in fact, from the completion of this single work, as proposed, would be so extended and ramified throughout these great divisions of our country, already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to out-number the most populous states of Europe, as to leave in that quarter no other work for the execution of the general government, excepting only the extension of the Cumberland road from Wheeling to St. Louis, which is also conceived to be of "national importance."

The route which is deemed next in importance in a national point of view, is the one extending through the entire tier of the Atlantic states, including those on the Gulf of Mexico. By adverting to the division of our country, through which this route must pass, it will be seen, that there is a striking difference in geographical features, between the portions which extend south and north of the seat of government, including the Chesapeake bay, with its various arms in the latter division. In the northern part of the division, all of the great rivers terminate in deep and bold navigable estuaries, while an opposite character distinguishes the mouths of the rivers in the other.—This difference gives greater advantage to improvement, by canal, in the northern, and less in the southern division. In the former, it is conceived to be of high national importance, to unite its deep and capacious bays by a series of canals; and the board was accordingly instructed to examine the routes for canals between the Delaware and the Raritan, between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, and Boston harbor and Narraganset bay. The execution of the very important link in this line of communication between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, having been already commenced, was not comprehended in the order. These orders will be executed by the Board before the termination of the season. The important results which would follow from the completion of this chain in a commercial, military, and political point of view, are so striking, that they need not be dwelt on. It would at all times, in peace and war, afford a prompt, cheap, and safe communication between all of the states north of the seat of government, and greatly facilitate their communication with the centre of the Union. The states of New Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the point where these improvements would terminate, would not, on that account, less participate in the advantages, as they are no less interested than Massachusetts herself, in avoiding the long and dangerous passage round Cape Cod, which would be effected by the union of Barnstable with Buzzard's bay.

In the section lying south of this, none of these advantages for communication by canal exist. A line of inland navigation extends, it is true, along nearly the whole line of coast which is susceptible of improvement, and may be rendered highly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that account may be fairly considered of "national importance." The Dismal Swamp canal, from the Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound, which is nearly completed, constitutes a very important link in this navigation. But it is conceived, that, for the southern division of our country, the improvement which would best effect the views of Congress, would be a durable road, extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, through the Atlantic states; and the Board will accordingly receive instructions to examine the route as soon as the next season will permit.

The completion of this work, and the line of canals to the north, would unite the several Atlantic states, including those on the gulf, in a strong bond of union, and connect the whole with the centre, which would also be united, as has been shown, with those on the lakes and western waters, by the improvement projected in that quarter.

These three great works, then, the canal to Ohio and Lake Erie, with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the canal round the Muscle Shoal; the series of canals connecting the bays north of the seat of government, and a durable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the whole of the southern Atlantic states, are conceived to be the most important objects within the provisions of the act of the last session.—The beneficial effects which would flow from such a system of improvement, would extend directly and immediately to every state in the Union; and the expenditure that would be required for its completion, would bear a fair proportion to the wealth and population of the several sections of the country, at least, as they will stand a few years hence. When completed, it would greatly facilitate commerce and intercourse among the states, while it would afford to the government the means of transmitting information through the mail promptly to every part, and of giving effectual protection to every portion of our widely extended country.

There are several other routes which, though not essential to the system, are deemed of great importance in a commercial and military point of view, and which the board will receive instructions to examine. Among these the most prominent is the connexion, wherever it may prove practicable, of the eastern and western waters through the principal rivers discharging themselves into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers with the Tennessee, James river with the Kenhawa, and the Susquehannah with the Allegheny; which last will be more particularly adverted to in a subsequent part of the report. To these we may add, the route from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and from the river St. John across Florida Neck, to the Gulf of Mexico. They are both deemed important; but the latter particularly so: Should it prove practicable, its beneficial effects would be great, comprehensible, and durable. The whole of the Atlantic and western states would deeply partake in its advantages. Besides the facility of intercourse which it would afford between those states, our trade with Mexico, Guatimala, and the central parts of the continent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but rendered much more secure.

The Board have, besides those already mentioned, examined, in conjunction with Pennsylvania Commissioners, a route for a canal from the Allegheny to the Susquehanna. In addition to the importance of this route to a large portion of the west, and the state of Pennsylvania, it was thought to possess other and strong claims on the attention of the Government. It is believed to be one of the most promising routes to cross the Alleghany by a canal communication, and should that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it might afford the means of effecting the great objects intended by the canal projected by that route.

When the various routes to which I have referred are examined and surveyed, and plans and estimates formed, in conformity with the directions of the act, it will present so full a view of the whole subject, as will enable Congress to commence and complete such a system of internal improvement as it may deem proper, with the greatest possible advantage.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experience has shown, that the corps of Engineers is too small to perform the various duties which are assigned to it.—Its duties have been more than trebled since its establishment, and are increasing every year. During the present year, much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a sufficient number of officers, notwithstanding every officer of the corps has been on active duty during the season.

I have the honor to remain, your obed'nt serv't.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the United States.

[The following abstract of the papers and tables accompanying the above letter of Secretary Calhoun, we copy from the National Intelligencer.]

Army of the United States.

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1824, was 2,558.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is 6,183.

The Quarter Master General and Commissionary General's Departments appear to have been admirably managed, and, as to the Paymaster's department, the head of it says in his report, that he is confident, that the whole of the troops are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion to the first of November, and the Paymasters will render vouchers before the close of the year, which will fully account for all the sums advanced to them within the three first quarters.

The annual expense of medical stores for the army, it appears by the Surgeon General's Report, has not been more than $2 50 per man. The deaths in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 53, and 13 of them were from consumption.

The expense of the National Armory at Springfield, Ms. for the year 1824, was 186,824 dollars; that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Vir. was 193,378 dollars.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand stand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of Invalid Pensioners 3,736, and that of half pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class 73; of the 3d class none. The annual amount of Pensions to the first class is $1,387,316, to the second $298,000 to the third, $9,876.

The number of Military Bounty Land Warrants issued up to the 22d of Nov. 1824, in 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

From the Meadville (Pa.) Messenger, of the 9th inst.

Two additional steam boats are building at the lower end of Lake Erie, intended as auxiliaries to the commerce of the Grand Canal. The enterprising New Yorkers are determined to 'wend their way to the emporium of the west. As soon as the western section of the Canal is completed, the Transporting Company, we are told, contemplate removing a sufficient number of their teams at present engaged between Rockport and Buffalo, to the Erie and Pittsburgh road, to answer their purposes. This, however, we feel confident will be obviated by the industry of our Pennsylvania teamsters. They will have as cheap, as safe and as expeditiously, as any that may be brought from elsewhere. There is one thing in which the public have a deep interest. We allude to the line of turnpike roads between Erie and Pittsburgh. It is all-important that the several companies take prompt and efficient steps, early in the ensuing season, to place their respective sections in a proper state of repair. Let us diligently prepare for a new, and we feel satisfied a better state of things. A large portion of the immense commerce of the west, will assuredly take this direction, as soon as the New-York canal is fairly in operation. Goods will then pass from the wharves of the City of New-York, to those of Pittsburgh, in less time, and at a more reduced price for transportation, than they can possibly be brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore. A rapid increase of travelling, by waggons, &c. may therefore be anticipated with the utmost certainty, between Pittsburgh and Erie, accompanied by an extensive expenditure of money along the route. We again repeat, let our roads be carefully and seasonably attended to.

Foreign News.

PERU—BRILLIANT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PATRIOTS.

Baltimore, December 19.

By the arrival of the ship Hope, Capt. A. S. Dugan, in 47 days from Rio Janeiro, we have files of Rio papers to the date of the sailing of the Hope, and also Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of October, for which we are indebted to the kind attention of Capt. Dugan.

These papers contain a variety of intelligence, particularly with regard to achievements of the Patriot Navy under Admiral Guise, blockading the Port of Callao, which are brilliant and important, and quite new to us, though some of them occurred so far back as early in July.—It is evident from these accounts that there have been many exploits and successes on the side of the Patriots of which we have not yet had an account. This appears from the following letter which alludes to a "brilliant action by the patriot Capt. Addison," and of this we never heard before—This letter is of great interest.—We translate it from *El Argos*, extraordinarie, of Buenos Aryes.—

Extract of a letter, dated on board the Frigate Protector, in the bay of Callao, July 17, 1824.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—In my last I informed you of the brilliant action of Captain Addison, who with four boats and fifty volunteers burnt and sunk six vessels, including the Spanish frigates Venganza and Santa Rosa, and drove fourteen under the batteries of Callao—it being very remarkable that he performed this service without losing a single man—I have now the pleasure to communicate to you that on the night of the 9th instant the Admiral Guise despatched Captain Robertson accompanied by Captain Fleiman and Lieutenant Sulmans, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty-five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao.

At his entrance he was opposed by more than one thousand soldiers and marines in the vessels, and fifteen hundred artillerists who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise by destroying and taking the following vessels—

The President of 20 guns—burnt
Juana Gordon, flag ship—taken
Perla, formerly of Chili—taken
A Brigantine, name unknown—taken
A large vessel, name unknown—burnt

The Protector, the Congress and the Macedonian were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter were directed towards the brave men charged with the destruction of the vessels.

We shall not again abandon the blockade of this bay until the surrender of the Castles, or until the ship Asia may appear, upon which (pardon the vanity,) we are determined to erect the triumphant standard of our Country. When Captain Robertson returned, we found he had three men killed and twelve wounded, one of whom since died. We had also one officer killed, named Thomas Williams, a Lieutenant of Marines, and the Clerk of the Captain of the Congress both mortally wounded."

It will be recollected that the Spanish ship of the line Asia, alluded to in the foregoing letter, subsequently succeeded in running into Callao, pursued by Admiral Guise, but it was supposed she would never leave it under a Spanish flag.

BOLIVAR'S VICTORIES.

The Buenos Ayres Argos contains the details of Bolivar's Victory over Canterac at Junin, which have already appeared in this and other American papers, but we have also a brief account of a battle at Acobamba, *previous* to that of Junin, of which we have hitherto had no intimation. We translate it from the Argos of September 17, as follows:—

PASSAGE OF THE ANDES BY BOLIVAR.

We hasten to inform the public of the important news of the route of the vanguard of the enemy's army by the arms of our country which was contained in *El Correo* received, last night by express from Chile—That paper says—

"The Liberator Bolivar and all his army passed the Andes in three divisions on the twenty-

5th of June—the first under the command of General Cevirra, Caja Tambo, the second under the command of General Lara, by Chavin—third under the command of General La Mar, by Quinua. The vanguard of the enemy composed of three thousand five hundred men in Acotam was completely routed, General Monet, who commanded it was wounded and taken prisoner. Almost all of this division of the enemy fell into our power, the number killed on their part being very great. Before this action, five hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the Spanish chief, Pena, came over to us, and these men fought valiantly under the direction of their commander. We have also taken four cannon, the train, munitions, forage and many muskets.

The vanguard of our army is on the other side of Jauja—Canterac who was within two leagues of Cachicachi when informed of the defeat of his vanguard, retired, endeavoring to sustain himself in various points which he was successively obliged to abandon. He finally fortified himself on the skirt of the hill of Apato, apparently with the intention of maintaining that position, but with the sole object of gaining time to save his magazines in Guyanco. All the mountaineers with their chiefs have joined Gen. Miller, bringing more than seven hundred horses and mules, and they are now acting against the enemy in Chupca, and Chongos, reinforced by a strong division under Gen. Lara. With another division, Ganarza, Olero and Barreno, joined by the Mountaineers of the Patriot army, occupy the mountain to prevent the intended escape of the Spaniards. Our centre is in Sicaya, and the reserve under the immortal Bolivar in Cachicachi."

The battle of Junin in August, as ye know, placed the Magazines of Canterac, which from the foregoing he appears to have been so anxious to preserve, in the hands of the Patriots

GREECE.

The intelligence from Greece continues to be very cheering. A new naval victory, being the third, is stated to have been obtained over the Turks, on the 25th September, between Patmos and Samos. The Ottomans, after their defeat, fled to Mitylene with 35 vessels pursued by 24 Greek vessels. All the Musselman transports to the number of 100, remained at Budrum or fell into the hands of the Greeks. It is further stated, that the son of the Pacha of Egypt, Ishmael Gibraltar, commander of the fleet of his father, and once aid-de-camp to Gen. Grouchy, and a nephew of the Dey of Tunis, has been taken together with 6 millions of piastres, which they had carried to Napoli di Romana. The viceroy of Egypt lost his last frigate, which bore the Admiral's flag. It is admitted in the Augsburgh Gazette, that "the cause of Greece is secure;" and it is said that a great power had declared in their favor. Important events were expected to take place in the Spring.

N. Y. paper.

DOMESTIC.

State Legislature. The Senate have passed a resolution for the final adjournment of the legislature on the 1st of March, and transmitted the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence. It has not been acted on in the House, and cannot have the effect of abridging the session a single day.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, agreed to adjourn from Friday until to-morrow. A motion to adjourn until Wednesday failed.

The Philadelphia District court bill has been postponed until the first Tuesday in January. This bill and the election of United States Senator, are the only subjects of general interest that have been agitated during the session. There are, however, always abundance of small matters to talk about.

Harrisb. Chron. Dec. 27.

"*Judge-breakers*" is a phrase designating a party in Kentucky, and may soon be used for the same purpose in Pennsylvania. We understand that it is in contemplation to haul Judges Chapman, Franklin, Porter and Franks, before the legislature this winter. *Ib*

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced by P. Smith, have passed the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most exalted opinion of the disinterested and signal services performed in our revolutionary struggle by General La Fayette, the early and distinguished friend and benefactor of America, and the firm and constant champion of civil liberty; and participating in those feelings of affection and esteem which have animated the people of the Union on his arrival in the United States, and desirous that the gratitude of the nation should be extended to him in a manner correspondent to the important services rendered, and generous sacrifices made by him in securing the independence of the United States, do

Resolve, That any "provision tendered to him by the National Legislature which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy of the character of the American people," will meet the cordial approbation of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to invite General La Fayette to visit the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and express to him the high satisfaction his presence would afford to the Representatives of the commonwealth.

The Editor of the York Recorder, after remarking that the Governor has returned the *Quack bill* with his objections, adds,

"We understand the celebrated "Doctress Woman" intends removing her quarters from Adams county very shortly, and some suppose she will pitch her tent at Harrisburgh, there to "practice natural physick, with liberty uncontrolled," under the protection and patronage of the Governor and Heads of Departments. If she were to deal out decoctions of *oak leaves and turnip tops*, in that metropolis she would be likely to meet with those who, from [illegible] partiality to quacks, would "favour [illegible] with custom." Her practice, too, might not be altogether useless, for the poet says

"The *frenzy* of the *brain* may be redress'd
By medicines well applied:"

and she who can by three sups of barley gruel cure all the maladies to which the flesh is heir, might perhaps be equally successful in treating the hallucinations of the mind. In that case she would there find a few patients who might derive advantage from her prescriptions, and to whom a spoonful of "*Tincture of Horse-radish*," or "*Extract of Mullen leaves*," would do excellent service, but who in default of the infallible nostrums, have to content themselves with buckwheat cakes and oysters.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1824.

Governor Shulze in his late Message, proposes that persons who shall not upon elections shall be deprived of the right of voting. A writer in the Greensburgh Gazette exposes the absurdity of this wise saw, by quoting the article in our state Constitution which declares that every free citizen who shall have resided two years in the state and paid taxes, "shall enjoy the rights of an elector." Great objection, it may be recollected, was made to Mr. Gregg, previous to the last election for governor, for having, as was alleged, voted for a provision limiting suffrage in one the territories. It would scarcely, at that time, have been believed, that in the first message of his successful rival, a law would be proposed to infringe and limit the rights of suffrage guaranteed by the constitution of our own state.

Our readers, who expect intelligence from the legislature at Harrisburgh, must have patience. As yet nothing of the least importance has been done, and nothing need be expected to be done for some time to come. The Holidays, and the election of a United States' Senator, will amuse and employ our legislators until the third Monday of January next, if not longer. Should some honest citizen grumble that the amusement of our members, and the interests of a political favorite of those members, cost too dear, we freely admit the justice of the complaint, but recommend patience for the present,—and a better selection of representatives in October next.

General La Fayette.—An act has passed both houses of Congress granting to General La Fayette $200,000 in money, and an entire township of land, (23,040 acres) to be located on any of the unsold public lands. This act passed with uncommon unanimity. In the Senate, the members against it were, Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Ruggles Hayne in debate, in the Senate stated, "during a period of six years, from the year 1777 to 1783, General La Fayette had expended in the American service, $140,000, the interest on which for forty-one years is 344,200, making principal and interest, $484,200—add to this his pay as Major-General, and the amount would exceed the sum proposed in this bill above half a million." Congress formerly granted to the General 11,520 acres of land adjoining New-Orleans, but subsequently inadvertently made a grant of a great part of the same land to the city of New-Orleans. The general immediately gave up his right to the land, altho' he might have legally retained it; and that his claim might not interfere with the new arrangement by the government, he even repurchased and gave up a part which he had sold. The property thus relinquished, is now a part of the city of New-Orleans, and is, Mr. Hayne says, at this day worth nearly half a million of dollars.

All the members from Pennsylvania voted for the bill, and Mr Speaker Clay asked and obtained leave to record his vote in its favor.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

To the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, December 27, 1824.*

"The two houses met for form sake on Friday last, and adjourned, by seperate resolutions, over until Tuesday (to-morrow.) No business will be done until after New-Year, for there will scarcely be a quorum at the seat of government until then. It is conjectured that the session will be a short one, on the reason of [illegible] resolution having passed the senate for a final adjournment on the 1st of March. Mr. Knight, the senator who moved it, is elected but for one year, in the room of Mr. Dickerson, and it passed for the purpose of giving him some eclat with his constituents. When it is considered that the number of bills already reported equals the number usually contained in the pamphlet of acts for a whole session—that some three or four judges are to be "brought up to the bull-ring"—and that the times are hard, there is no ground for expectation that the Legislature will rise before the 1st of April.

"The election of United States Senator has resulted very differently from what the most of folks anticipated. The short of it is, the administration cannot carry a man or a measure without the aid of the federal gentlemen of the east, which appeared in the election of Speaker, and now in the failure to elect a Senator.

"A variety of projects of ambition are on foot.—Poor Mr. Shulze has fallen upon evil times, as a few brief months will demonstrate."

Opinions Abroad.—The New-York editors notice the fact, that altho' 19 candidates were nominated for Senator, in the Pennsylvania legislature, yet no member had hardihood enough to nominate Walter Lowrie, for re-election. The Commercial Advertiser says, "Pennsylvania would do herself credit by electing such a man as Sergeant, but the Philadelphia editors inform us there is no chance for any thing more than a third or fourth rate man. We should say a *fifth* or a *sixth* rate man, if all their high officers are to be in "keeping" with their Governor. For judging from their respective speeches, if Jupiter has in anger, sent a *serpent* to rule over the frogs of Georgia, those of Pennsylvania have nothing but a *log*."

The Wood Screws manufactured by Messrs. Phillips & Co. are made at one operation, by a machine of American invention. The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, at their late exhibition, awarded a premium to Messrs. Phillips & Co. and published the following notice of their screws:

Wood Screws, of an excellent quality, are manufactured by Messrs. Phillips & Co. Phillipsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sold in this city. Carpenters, joiners, and others, using such screws, should give a preference to those of American manufacture.

A Flat Boat lost.—A gentleman of Cincinnati, writes to his friend in this place, that a flat boat, descending the river, was lost, on the 17th inst. within a short distance of the former place. The boat was sunk by a sudden squall of wind, and four out of five persons on board were drowned.

We understand that the contract for clearing the Ohio and Mississippi rivers of snags, sawyers, &c. has been taken by a gentleman of the name of Bruce, of kentucky. Sixty thousand dollars, as is stated in the Secretary of War's Report, is to be paid for this service.

The Spanish account of Com. Porter's affair at Porto Rico, has been translated into some of the eastern papers. The Spaniards represent it as a shameful aggression, a violation of the laws of nations, and speak of the Commodore as having acted as a blustering, bullying coward, who spiked their cannon after an amicable arrangement had taken place, and precipitately retreated, when he saw the people collect around another cannon, with a match lighted. Less than this could not have been expected from the mortified and humbled Dons.

A Bill has been reported in the Legislature of this state to authorize the formation of limited partnerships. A similar bill is before the legislature of Maryland. The idea is said to be taken from the Napoleon Code, and to have been partially adopted in New-York.

John Sloane Esq. our Member of Congress elect, from this District, on a Hunting excursion, along the range of the Alleghany Mountain, a few days ago, shot a fine Buck and two Panthers, one of them the largest that has ever been seen in this part of the Country. Mr. M. wounded the Deer, the first fire, who, after running some distance was shot and attacked by the Panthers. When Mr. M. approached them, the Deer was on his back, and one of the Panthers had him by the throat; that one, Mr. M. shot thro' the heart; the other he wounded the first fire, which enraged him so much as to show a disposition to attack Mr. Mitchell, and it was not until the third shot, as the animal approached, that he succeeded in killing him. To Mr. *Mitchell*, we know, it would make but little difference, whether engaged at this *amusement*, or occupying a seat on the floor of Congress; but for ourselves, we would much rather be in view of Gen. *La Fayette*, than the "*Guests*" Mr. M. encountered at the foot of the Mountain.

Huntingdon Gazette.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a small building, on the east side of this borough, owned by Mr. Robert M'Clure, was burnt to the ground, and melancholy to relate, *Francis Henry*, a revolutionary soldier on pension, and his wife, the only occupants, were both destroyed. The building was not discovered to be on fire until it was so far consumed as to render it impossible to save its unfortunate and hapless inmates, the remains of whom, after the destruction of the house, were taken from different parts of the ruin, burnt to cinders. How the fire took place, has not been ascertained, but there seems to be no doubt of its having been entirely accidental.

Washington (Pa.) Examiner.

We have seen with surprise, an article going the rounds of the papers, stating that a director of one of the Lancaster Banks had committed forgeries to the amount of $70,000. There is no truth in this story. A gentleman who was a director in one of the Banks, has unfortunately failed, but the Banks have sustained a very trifling loss. *Lanc. Gazette.*

We have a painful duty to discharge this week; it is to announce the death of the Hon. JESSE MOORE, President of the sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His complaint was a bilious affection. He was an upright, impartial, and conscientious Judge: a pleasant companion; and from his social and domestic virtues very dear to his friends, and his amiable and worthy family. *Meadville Messenger.*

A New-York paper says, we were called upon to day, to witness one of the most villainous frauds that ever came under our notice. A respectable merchant had his people engaged in re-packing some bees-wax, recently brought from the upper country, it was necessary to break some of the cakes for the purpose of packing, when it was discovered that many of them contained each a large stone in the centre—so that a cake of 14 lbs. of wax contained 10 pounds of stone.

Married,

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *James Coles*, to Miss *Elizabeth Davies*, of Robinson township.

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. Robert Bruce, Mr. *John M'Grew*, to Mrs. *Jane M'Kinsey*—all of this place.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Herron, Dr. *Henry Hanner*, to Miss *Eliza Vandivender*; all of this city.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
J. M. Lambdin, Agent.
ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31,—mly

TO BE RENTED,
And Possession given the 1st of April next,
THE HOUSE
At present occupied by Mr. John Little, at the corner of Market and Front Sts. For terms apply to R. C. Stockton, at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, who will show the premises, or to the subscriber, in the town of Allegheny.
John Scull.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

Western University of Pa.
THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a Stated Meeting, at 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, the 3d January next.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824—1t.

EUROPE.
Agency between Europe and America.
THE UNDERSIGNED has again regularly arrived from England, and respectfully informs the public, that he will leave Pittsburgh on the first day of March, and sail from New-York on the first day of April, 1825, on a sixth tour through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business as a
GENERAL AGENT.
During his last tour he has made arrangements whereby remittances can be made to FRANCE, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, &c. &c. &c. in drafts payable at sight, by Bankers in

Paris	Lille	Ostend
Angers	Lyons	Rouen
Brussels	L'Orient	Rome
Bologne sur mer	Lausanne,	Toulouse
Bruges	Milan	Tours
Bordeaux	Manheim	Vienna
Berne	Marseilles	Valenciennes
Florence	Naples	Verona
Geneva	Orleans	Venice

Bills, payable at sight, by Bankers in the following places in ENGLAND.

Bath	Leamington	Plymouth
Birmingham	Leeds	Portsmouth
Brighton	Liverpool	Southampton
Bristol	Manchester	Whitehaven
Cambridge	Nottingham	Winchester
Cheltenham	Sheffield	York
Exeter	Oxford	

In the Islands of GUERNSEY and JERSEY, and in SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	Dundee	Glasgow	Kelso
Ayr	Edinburgh	Inverness	Perth

Likewise money orders payable in the following and most other places in IRELAND

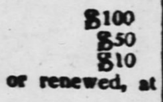
Armagh	Limerick	Ballymoney	Colerain
Ballymena	Boyle	Dungannon	Newry
Castlebar	Sligo	Cookstown	Dundalk
Clonmell	Dublin	Lisburn	Tralee
Drogheda	Waterford	Wexford	Strabane
Enniskillen	Londonderry	Letterkenny	Antrim
Ennis	Ramelton		

It is requested that powers of attorney will not be drawn, ratified or forwarded, until directions are first given, otherwise they may not be conformable to the stamp acts in Great Britain and Ireland, for selling and conveying property, or recovering and receiving legacies, &c.
Where a Reference is required, it can be given in almost every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained by *post-paid* letters addressed
James Stuart,
Agent, Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—
P. S. A certain MOSES YOUNG gave me a power of attorney at Kittanning, Pa. in the year 1820, to receive a legacy left him in Ireland: any person who can inform me where he now resides shall receive my warmest thanks.
If the daughter of a certain *Hugh Bleakley*, dec. who is supposed to live in or contiguous to Greensburgh, writes me, giving her address, she will hear of something to her advantage. J. S

Sixth Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,
NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.
No. 12603 a prize of $100
2941, 12961, 4564, 17968, $50
And 195 prizes of $10
The prizes, as usual, paid or renewed, at CONINE'S OFFICE.
The Drawing is rendered truly uncommon by the appearance of not a single one of the many large prizes which were floating in the wheel, though at the same time it is greatly advantageous to those whose investments remain unfinished. The great capitals, and all the other valuable prizes comprised in the present list, still remaining for distribution.
$40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 21 of $1,000, 15 of $500, besides 3965 minor Prizes!!!
Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

TO BE HAD, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, AT
CONINE'S
FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,
Where cash may be obtained for prizes as soon as drawn, and all lottery intelligence obtained gratis.
Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to
WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
[D. 31—tf.]

BRANDY, WINE, &C.
4TH Proof French BRANDY,
and second quality do.
4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, and
second quality do.

Fine Pure Lisbon and Sherry Wines.—Second quality Lisbon and Madeira Wine. Old Apple Brandy, and Cherry Bounce. Molasses, Honey, Sperm. Oil & Candles.
ALSO—JUST OPENING,
A large and fashionable supply of all kinds of
CHINA & QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, &C.
At Harris's,
Dec. 24, 1824.—3t. Market Street.

EDUCATION.
MR. M'ARTHUR begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he and his sons, on the 1st of January next, will open an English Mercantile and Mathematical School. It will embrace a system of education both useful and ornamental, and will, it is presumed, be found worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Select or popular lessons on practical mathematics, and the use of the instruments, will be given at such times as may be convenient for those who cannot attend the day school. Students who have finished their education, or read a college course of mathematics, may, as well as mechanics, find it their interest to attend those lessons.
Lands Surveyed, levels of water, roads & canals ascertained with accuracy and despatch.
His residence is near the corner of Third and Wood-Street.
December 14.—3t.

A case, assorted for Wholesale, of
DOLLS,
AT THE WAREHOUSE OF
David Logan,
Dec. 31, 1824—2. *Water St. Pittsburgh.*

Concert of Sacred Music,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Pittsburgh Sabbath Schools.
WE would remind those who love Sacred Music, and those who feel charitably disposed, that a Selection of Sacred Music will be performed, on Saturday evening, January 1st, in the first Presbyterian Church, by the Allegheny Musical Society.
The last Concert was received by the hearers with pleasure and delight, and we have been requested to perform once more in public this season. The object of this Society is for the purpose of practising those compositions that rank above plain Psalmody—would tend to improve the taste, give a style, and inbuse a more general spirit of improvement among all classes. The imperfect manner in which this essential duty is performed in our congregations, is a subject universally acknowledged [illegible] regretted. What more sublime employ [illegible] in, than singing [illegible] Redeemer [illegible] descending [illegible]
ORDER [illegible]
PART [illegible]

New-Year's Hymn,	S. Wesley.
New-Year's Ode, Duetts, Trio & Choruses,	T. Clark.
Thanksgiving Anthem,	Chappin.
Solo—God is there,	Wyatt.
The Trumpet, Duetto and Chorus,	Dixon.
Anthem—When I survey [illegible]	Bradbury.
Full Chorus—Where the whole realm,	Leach.

SECOND PART.

Hymn—The Lord my pasture,	H. Carey.
Anthem—Awake up my glory,	Brodrip.
Solo—Nothing true but Heaven,	O. Shaw.
Cherubim—Chorus,	Handel.
Anthem—O be joyful,	———
Zion—Sym. Solo and Chorus,	Matthews.
Recitative—Now the work of man's Redemption—Grand Chorus—Hallelujah to the Father,	Beethoven.

A collection will be taken up for said Schools.
The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.
Dec. 31—1t.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.
BROKE JAIL,
ON the morning of the 30th instant, AMOS HUTCHINS, committed to Jail for stealing various articles in St. Clair township, Allegheny county. Said Hutchins is a polished Yankee, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, very dark complexion, brown hair. He had been committed to jail in Washington, and was brought to this place for trial. When he went away he had on an old blue coat, a pair of dark mixed overalls, and a fur hat, about half worn. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Alleghany county
2 Dollars Reward.
Likewise, Broke Jail, on the same morning JOHN CAIN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who was committed for breaking into the house of Patrick Murphy, in this city. He is by trade a Shoemaker: his clothing not recollected. Two dollars will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.
Samuel Hubley,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—3t. *Jailer.*

REED MAKERS' CANE.
JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,
A Quantity of
Reed Makers' Cane,
LOW FOR CASH.
—ALSO—
Per Steam-Boat Pennsylvania, from Louisville,
— BARS LEAD.
ON HAND—
SALT, by the barrel,
WHISKEY, do.
JUNIATTA BAR IRON & NAILS.
A. Hart.
Dec. 14, 1824.

WOOL, FLAX, &C.
Coarse & fine Wool—Flax & Flax Yarn,
200 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, 50 bbls. and 100 bus. DRIED APPLES, FEATHERS, in large and small bags, and a good assortment of TICKING &c. can be had, in large or small quantities, for Cash, at
HARRIS'S,
Market Street.
Dec. 24—3t.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 2d Monday of January next,

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

[D. 24—4t.]

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

fifth of June—the first under the command of General Cordova, Caja Tambo, the second under the command of General Lara, by Chavin—third under the command of General La Mar, by Guayanco. The vanguard of the enemy composed of three thousand five hundred men in Acobam was completely routed, General Monet who commanded it was wounded and taken prisoner. Almost all of this division of the enemy fell into our power, the number killed on their part being very great. Before this action, five hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the Spanish chief Pena, came over to us, and these men fought valiantly under the direction of their commander. We have also taken four cannon, the train, munitions, forage and many muskets.

The vanguard of our army is on the other side of Jauja—Canterac who was within two leagues of Cachicachi when informed of the defeat of his vanguard, retired, endeavoring to sustain himself in various points which he was successively obliged to abandon. He finally fortified himself on the skirt of the hill of Apato, apparently with the intention of maintaining that position, but with the sole object of gaining time to save his magazines in Guayanco. All the mountaineers with their chiefs have joined Gen. Miller, bringing more than seven hundred horses and mules, and they are now acting against the enemy in Chupca, and Chongos, reinforced by a strong division under Gen. Lhra. With another division, Ganarua, Olero and Barreno, joined by the Mountaineers of the Patriot army, occupy the mountain to prevent the intended escape of the Spaniards. Our centre is in Sicaya, and the reserve under the immortal Bolivar in Cachicachi."

The battle of Junin in August, as we know, placed the Magazines of Canterac, which from the foregoing he appears to have been so anxious so preserve, in the hands of the Patriots

GREECE.

The intelligence from Greece continues to be very cheering. A new naval victory, being the third, is stated to have been obtained over the Turks, on the 25th September, between Patmos and Samos. The Ottomans, after their defeat, fled to Mitylene with 35 vessels pursued by 24 Greek vessels. All the Musselman transports to the number of 100, remained at Budrum or fell into the hands of the Greeks. It is further stated, that the son of the Pacha of Egypt, Ishmael Gibraltar, commander of the fleet of his father, and once aid-de-camp to Gen. Grouchy, and a nephew of the Dey of Tunis, has been taken together with 6 millions of piastres, which they had carried to Napoli di Romana. The viceroy of Egypt lost his last frigate, which bore the Admiral's flag. It is admitted in the Augsburgh Gazette, that "the cause of Greece is secure;" and it is said that a great power had declared in their favor. Important events were expected to take place in the Spring.

N. Y. paper.

DOMESTIC.

State Legislature. The Senate have passed a resolution for the final adjournment of the legislature on the 1st of March, and transmitted the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence. It has not been acted on in the House, and cannot have the effect of abridging the session a single day.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, agreed to adjourn from Friday until to-morrow. A motion to adjourn until Wednesday failed.

The Philadelphia District court bill has been postponed until the first Tuesday in January. This bill and the election of United States Senator, are the only subjects of general interest that have been agitated during the session. There are, however, always abundance of small matters to talk about.

Harrisb. Chron. Dec. 27.

"*Judge-breakers*" is a phrase designating a party in Kentucky, and may soon be used for the same purpose in Pennsylvania. We understand that it is in contemplation to haul Judges Chapman, Franklin, Porter and Franks, before the legislature this winter. *Ib*

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced by F. Smith, have passed the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most exalted opinion of the disinterested and signal services performed in our revolutionary struggle by General La Fayette, the early and distinguished friend and benefactor of America, and the firm and constant champion of civil liberty; and participating in those feelings of affection and esteem which have animated the people of the Union on his arrival in the United States, and desirous that the gratitude of the nation should be extended to him in a manner correspondent to the important services rendered, and generous sacrifices made by him in securing the independence of the United States, do

Resolve, That any "provision tendered to him by the National Legislature which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy of the character of the American people," will meet the cordial approbation of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to invite General La Fayette to visit the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and express to him the high satisfaction his presence would afford to the Representatives of the commonwealth.

The Editor of the York Recorder, after remarking that the Governor has returned the *Quack bill* with his objections, adds,

"We understand the celebrated "Doctress Woman" intends removing her quarters from Adams county very shortly, and some suppose she will pitch her tent at Harrisburgh, there to "practice natural physick, with liberty uncontrolled," under the protection and patronage of the Governor and Heads of Departments. If she were to deal out decoctions of *oak leaves and turnip tops*, in that metropolis she would be likely to meet with those who, from their partiality to quacks, would "favour her with custom." Her practice, too, might not be altogether useless, for the poet says

The *frenzy* of the *brain* may be redress'd
By medicines well applied:

and she, who can by three sups of barley gruel cure all the maladies to which the flesh is heir, might perhaps be equally successful in treating the hallucinations of the mind In that case she would there find a few patients who might derive advantage from her prescriptions, and to whom a spoonful of "*Tincture of Horse-radish*," or "*Extract of Mullen leaves*," would do excellent service, but who in default of the infallible nostrums, have to content themselves with buckwheat cakes and oysters.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1824.

Governor Shulze, in his late Message, proposes that persons who shall bet upon elections shall be deprived of the right of voting. A writer in the Greensburgh Gazette exposes the absurdity of this wise saw, by quoting the article in our state Constitution which declares that every free citizen who shall have resided two years in the state and paid taxes, "*shall* enjoy the rights of an elector." Great objection, it may be recollected, was made to Mr. Gregg, previous to the last election for governor, for having, as was alleged, voted for a provision limiting suffrage in one the territories. It would scarcely, at that time, have been believed, that in the first message of his successful rival, a *law* would be proposed to infringe and limit the rights of suffrage guaranteed by the *constitution* of our own state.

Our readers, who expect intelligence from the legislature at Harrisburgh, must have patience. As yet nothing of the least importance has been done, and nothing need be expected to be done for some time to come. The Holidays, and the election of a United States' Senator, will amuse and employ our legislators until the third Monday of January next, if not longer. Should some honest citizen grumble that the amusement of our members, and the interests of a political favorite of those members, cost too dear, we freely admit the justice of the complaint, but recommend patience for the present,—and a better selection of representatives in October next.

General La Fayette.—An act has passed both houses of Congress granting to General La Fayette $200,000 in money, and an entire township of land, (23,040 acres) to be located on any of the unsold public lands. This act passed with uncommon unanimity. In the Senate, the members against it were, Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Ruggles: in the House the ayes were, 166, noes 26. Mr. Hayne in debate, in the Senate stated, "during a period of six years, from the year 1777 to 1783, General La Fayette had expended in the American service, $140,000, the interest on which for forty-one years is 344,200, making principal and interest, $484,200—add to this his pay as Major-General, and the amount would exceed the sum proposed in this bill above half a million." Congress formerly granted to the General 11,520 acres of land adjoining New-Orleans, but subsequently inadvertently made a grant of a great part of the same land to the city of New-Orleans. The general immediately gave up his right to the land, altho' he might have legally retained it; and that his claim might not interfere with the new arrangement by the government, he even repurchased and gave up a part which he had sold. The property thus relinquished, is now a part of the city of New-Orleans, and is, Mr. Hayne says, at this day worth nearly half a million of dollars.

All the members from Pennsylvania voted for the bill, and Mr Speaker Clay voted and obtained leave to record his vote in its favor.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

To the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, December 27, 1824.*

"The two houses met for form sake on Friday last, and adjourned, by seperate resolutions, over until Tuesday (to-morrow.) No business will be done until after New-Year, for there will scarcely be a quorum at the seat of government until then. It is conjectured that the session will be a short one, on the reason of a resolution having passed the senate for a final adjournment on the 1st of March. Gen. Knight, the senator who moved it, is elected but for one year, in the room of Mr. Dickerson, and it passed for the purpose of giving him some eclat with his constituents. When it is considered that the number of bills already reported equals the number usually contained in the pamphlet of acts for a whole session—that some three or four judges are to be "brought up to the bull-ring"—and that the times are hard, there is no ground for expectation that the Legislature will rise before the 1st of April.

"The election of United States Senator has resulted very differently from what the most of folks anticipated. The short of it is, the administration cannot carry a man or a measure without the aid of the federal gentlemen of the east, which appeared in the election of Speaker, and now in the failure to elect a Senator.

"A variety of projects of ambition are on foot.—Poor Mr. Shulze has fallen upon evil times, as a few brief months will demonstrate."

Opinions Abroad.—The New-York editors notice the fact, that altho' 19 candidates were nominated for Senator, in the Pennsylvania legislature, yet no member had hardihood enough to nominate Walter Lowrie, for re-election. The Commercial Advertiser says, "Pennsylvania would do herself credit by electing such a man as Sergeant, but the Philadelphia editors inform us there is no chance for any thing more than a third or fourth rate man. We should say a *fifth* or a *sixth* rate man, if all their high officers are to be in "keeping" with their Governor. For judging from their respective speeches, if Jupiter has in anger, sent a *serpent* to rule over the frogs of Georgia, those of Pennsylvania have nothing but a *log*."

The Wood Screws manufactured by Messrs. Phillips & Co. are made at one operation, by a machine of American invention. The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, at their late exhibition, awarded a premium to Messrs. Phillips & Co. and published the following notice of their screws:

Wood Screws, of an excellent quality, are manufactured by Messrs. Phillips & Co. Phillipsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sold in this city. Carpenters, joiners, and others, using such screws, should give a preference to those of American manufacture.

A Flat Boat lost.—A gentleman of Cincinnati, writes to his friend in this place, that a flat boat, descending the river, was lost, on the 17th inst. within a short distance of the former place. The boat was sunk by a sudden squall of wind, and four out of five persons on board were drowned.

We understand that the contract for clearing the Ohio and Mississippi rivers of snags, sawyers, &c. has been taken by a gentleman of the name of Bruce, of kentucky. Sixty thousand dollars, as is stated in the Secretary of War's Report, is to be paid for this service.

The Spanish account of Com. Porter's affair at Porto Rico, has been translated into some of the eastern papers The Spaniards represent it as a shameful aggression, a violation of the laws of nations, and speak of the Commodore as having acted as a blustering, bullying coward, who spiked their cannon after an amicable arrangement had taken place, and precipitately retreated, when he saw the people collect arround another cannon, with a match lighted. Less than this could not have been expected from the mortified and humbled Dons.

A Bill has been reported in the Legislature of this state to authorize the formation of limited partnerships. A similar bill is before the legislature of Maryland. The idea is said to be taken from the Napoleon Code, and to have been partially adopted in New-York.

John Mitchell Esq. our Member of Congress, elect, from this District, on a Hunting excursion, along the range of the Alleghenny Mountain, a few days ago, shot a fine *Buck* and two *Panthers*, one of them the largest that has ever been seen in this part of the Country. Mr. M. wounded the Deer, the first fire, who, after running some distance was met and attacked by the Panthers. When Mr. M. approached them, the Deer was on his back, and one of the Panthers had him by the throat; that one, Mr. M. shot thro' the heart; the other he wounded the first fire, which enraged him so much as to shew a disposition to attack Mr. Mitchell, and it was not until the third shot, as the animal approached, that he succeeded in killing him. To Mr. *Mitchell*, we know, it would make but little difference, whether engaged at this *amusement*, or occupying a seat on the floor of Congress; but for ourselves, we would much rather be in view of Gen. *La Fayette*, than the "*Guests*" Mr. M. encountered at the foot of the Mountain.

Huntingdon Gazette.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a small building, on the east side of this borough, owned by Mr. Robert M'Clure, was burnt to the ground, and melancholy to relate, *Francis Henry*, a revolutionary soldier on pension, and his wife, the only occupants, were both destroyed. The building was not discovered to be on fire until it was so far consumed as to render it impossible to save its unfortunate and hapless inmates, the remains of whom, after the destruction of the house, were taken from different parts of the ruin, burnt to cinders. How the fire took place, has not been ascertained, but there seems to be no doubt of its having been entirely accidental.

Washington (Pa.) Examiner.

We have seen with surprise, an article going the rounds of the papers, stating that a director of one of the Lancaster Banks had committed forgeries to the amount of $70,000. There is no truth in this story. A gentleman who was a director in one of the Banks, has unfortunately failed, but the Banks have sustained a very trifling loss. *Lanc. Gazette.*

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A New-York paper says, we were called upon to day, to witness one of the most villainous frauds that ever came under our notice. A respectable merchant had his people engaged in re-packing some beeswax, recently brought from the upper country, it was necessary to break some of the cakes for the purpose of packing, when it was discovered that many of them contained each a large stone in the centre—so that a cake of 14 lbs. of wax contained 10 pounds of stone.

Married,

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *James Coles*, to Miss *Elizabeth Davies*, of Robinson township.

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. Robert Bruce, Mr. *John M'Grew*, to Mrs. *Jane M'Kinsey*—all of this place.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Herron, Dr. *Henry Hannen*, to Miss *Eliza Vandevender*; all of this city.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
J. H. Lambdin, Agent.
ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—m1y

TO BE RENTED,
And Possession given the 1st of April next,
THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. John Little, at the corner of Market and Front Sts. For terms apply to R. C. Stockton, at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, who will show the premises, or to the subscriber, in the town of Allegheny.
John Scull.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y. H. and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf,

Western University of Pa.
THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a Stated Meeting, at 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, the 3d January next.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824—1t.

EUROPE.
Agency between Europe and America.
THE UNDERSIGNED has again regularly arrived from England, and respectfully informs the public, that he will leave Pittsburgh on the first day of March, and sail from New-York on the first day of April, 1825, on a sixth tour through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business as a
GENERAL AGENT.
During his last tour he has made arrangements whereby remittances can be made to FRANCE, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, &c. &c. &c. in drafts payable at sight, by Bankers in

Paris	Lille	Ostend
Angers	Lyons	Rouen
Brussels	L'Orient	Rome
Bologne sur mer	Lausanne,	Toulouse
Bruges	Millau	Tours
Bordeaux	Manheim	Vienna
Berne	Marseilles	Valenciennes
Florence	Naples	Verona
Geneva	Orleans	Venice

Bills, payable at sight, by Bankers in the following places in ENGLAND.

Bath	Leamington	Plymouth
Birmingham	Leeds	Portsmouth
Brighton	Liverpool	Southampton
Bristol	Manchester	Whitelaven
Cambridge	Nottingham	Winchester
Cheltenham	Sheffield	York
Exeter	Oxford	

In the Islands of GUERNSEY and JERSEY, and in SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	Dundee	Glasgow	Kelso
Ayr	Edinburgh	Inverness	Perth

Likewise money orders payable in the following and most other places in IRELAND

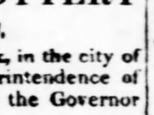
Armagh	Limerick	Ballymoney	Colerain
Ballymena	Boyle	Dungannon	Newry
Castlebar	Sligo	Cookstown	Dundalk
Clonmell	Dublin	Lisburn	Tralee
Drogheda	Waterford	Wexford	Strabane
Enniskillen	Londonderry	Letterkenny	Antrim
Ennis	Ramelton		

It is requested that powers of attorney will not be drawn, ratified or forwarded, until directions are first given, otherwise they may not be conformable to the stamp acts in Great Britain and Ireland, for selling and conveying property, or recovering and receiving legacies, &c.
Where a Reference is required, it can be given in almost every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained by *post-paid* letters addressed
James Stuart,
Agent, Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—
P. S. A certain MOSES YOUNG gave me a power of attorney at Kittanning, Pa. in the year 1820, to receive a legacy left him in Ireland: any person who can inform me where he now resides shall receive my warmest thanks.
If the daughter of a certain *Hugh Bleakley*, dec. who is supposed to live in or contiguous to Greensburgh, writes me, giving her address, she will hear of something to her advantage. J. S

Sixth Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,
NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.
No. 12603 a prize of $100
2941, 12961, 4564, 17968, $50
And 195 prizes of $10
The prizes, as usual, paid or renewed, at CONINE'S OFFICE.
The Drawing is rendered truly uncommon by the appearance of not a single one of the many large prizes which were floating in the wheel, though at the same time it is greatly advantageous to those whose investments remain unfinished. The great capitals, and all the other valuable prizes comprised in the present list, still remaining for distribution.
$40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 21 of $1,000, 15 of $500, besides 3965 minor Prizes!!!
Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

TO BE HAD, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, AT
CONINE'S
FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,
Where cash may be obtained for prizes as soon as drawn, and all lottery intelligence obtained gratis.
Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to
WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
[D. 31—tf]

BRANDY, WINE, &C.

4TH Proof French BRANDY, and second quality do.
4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, and second quality do.
Fine Pure Lisbon and Sherry Wines.—Second quality Lisbon and Madeira Wine. Old Apple Brandy, and Cherry Bounce. Molasses, Honey, Sperm. Oil & Candles.
ALSO—JUST OPENING,
A large and fashionable supply of all kinds of
CHINA & QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, &C.
At Harris's,
Dec. 24, 1824.—3t. Market Street.

EDUCATION.
MR. M'ARTHUR begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he and his sons, on the 1st of January next, will open an English Mercantile and Mathematical School. It will embrace a system of education both useful and ornamental, and will, it is presumed, be found worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Select or popular lessons on practical mathematics, and the use of the instruments, will be given at such times as may be convenient for those who cannot attend the day school. Students who have finished their education, or read a college course of mathematics, may, as well as mechanics, find it their interest to attend those lessons.
Lands Surveyed, levels of water, roads & canals ascertained with accuracy and despatch.
His residence is near the corner of Third and Wood-Street.
December 14.—3t*

A case, assorted for Wholesale, of
DOLLS,
AT THE WAREHOUSE OF
David Logan,
Dec. 31, 1824—2. *Water St. Pittsburgh.*

Concert of Sacred Music,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Pittsburgh Sabbath Schools.
WE would remind those who love Sacred Music, and those who feel charitably disposed, that a Selection of Sacred Music will be performed, on Saturday evening, January 1st, in the first Presbyterian Church, by the Allegheny Musical Society.
The last Concert was received by the hearers with pleasure and delight, and we have been requested to perform once more in public this season. The object of this Society is for the purpose of practising those compositions that rank above plain Psalmody—would tend to improve the taste, give a style, and infuse a more general spirit of improvement among all classes. The imperfect manner in which this essential duty is performed in our congregations, is a subject universally acknowledged [illegible] regretted. What more edifying employment [illegible] in, than singing with [illegible] understanding [illegible]
ORDER [illegible]
PART [illegible]

New-Year's Hymn,	Weihe.
New-Year's Ode, Duetts, Trio & Chorusses,	T. Clark.
Thanksgiving Anthem,	Chapple.
Solo—God is there,	Bray.
The Trumpet, Duetts and Chorusses,	Dixon.
Anthem—When I survey,	Bradbury.
Full Chorus—Where the whole realm,	Leach.

SECOND PART.

Hymn—The Lord my pasture,	H. Carey.
Anthem—Awake up my glory,	Broderip.
Solo—Nothing true but Heaven,	O. Shaw.
Cherubim—Chorus,	Handel.
Anthem—O be joyful,	
Zion—Sym. Solo and Chorus,	Matthews.
Recitative—Now the work of man's Redemption—Grand Chorus—Hallelujah to the Father,	Beethoven.

A collection will be taken up for said Schools.
The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.
Dec. 31—1t.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.
BROKE JAIL,
ON the morning of the 30th instant, AMOS HUTCHINS, committed to Jail for stealing various articles in St. Clair township, Allegheny county. Said Hutchins is a polished Yankee, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, very dark complexion, brown hair. He had been committed to jail in Washington, and was brought to this place for trial. When he went away he had on an old blue coat, a pair of dark mixed overalls, and a fur hat, about half worn. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county
2 Dollars Reward.
Likewise, Broke Jail, on the same morning JOHN CAIN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who was committed for breaking into the house of Patrick Murphy, in this city. He is by trade a Shoemaker: his clothing not recollected Two dollars will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.
Samuel Hubley,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—3t. *Jailer.*

REED MAKERS' CANE.
JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,
A Quantity of
Reed Makers' Cane,
LOW FOR CASH.
—ALSO—
Per Steam-Boat Pennsylvania, from Louisville,
— BARS LEAD.
ON HAND—
SALT, by the barrel,
WHISKEY, do.
JUNIATTA BAR IRON & NAILS.
A. Hart.
Dec. 14, 1824.

WOOL, FLAX, &C.
Coarse & fine Wool—Flax & Flax Yarn,
200 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, 50 bbls. and 100 bus. DRIED APPLES, FEATHERS, in large and small bags, and a good assortment of TICKING &c. can be had, in large or small quantities, for Cash at
HARRIS'S,
Market Street.
Dec. 24—3t.

Proclamation.
BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, the city of Pittsburgh, on the 2d Monday of January next,
Public Notice is hereby given,
To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty ninth.
L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
[D. 24—4t.]

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO A FRIEND,
Who urged, as an objection to matrimony, his hatred of women.

Greet, my friend, the bridal pair,
Hymen's flame has banish'd care;
Sympathy may *thee* incline
To approach that hallow'd shrine.

Those charms, those artless graces view,
Of her so lovely and so true;
Such softness, beauty, may impart
The tender passion to *thy* heart.

That goblet sip, O sip it up,
Hymen's is the sweetest cup:
Drink; the mantling bliss may prove
To *thee*, the source of bridal love.

With roses deck the nuptial bow'r,
Hymen's is the happiest hour;
Now if *love* do not supplant
Thy *hate*, thy soul is adamant. CLIO.

The following beautiful Hymn was sung at the dedication of a church, in Salem, Massachusetts. It was written for the occasion by Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, author of the "Airs of Palestine."

HYMN.

O Thou, to whom in ancient time,
The lyre of [illegible] was strung,
[illegible] sublime,
[illegible] glowing tongue.

[illegible] well,
[illegible] on
[illegible] 's well.

From every place below the skies,
The grateful song, the fervent prayer—
The incense of the heart—may rise
To Heaven and find acceptance there.

In this Thy house, whose doors we now
For social worship first unfold,
To Thee the suppliant throng shall bow,
While circling years on years are rolled.

To Thee shall Age with snowy hair,
And Strength and Beauty bend the knee,
And Childhood lisp, with reverent air,
Its praises and its prayers to Thee.

O Thou, to whom in ancient time,
The lyre of prophet bards was strung,
To Thee, at last, in every clime
Shall temples rise, and praise be sung.

Miscellany.

ADEMDAI.

From a Persian Manuscript.—(Concluded.)

The lovers passed three days in raptures inexpressible: it was not till the fourth that Ademdai thought of leaving the house to enjoy the cool evening air. After he had walked about as long as he pleased, he began to feel weary, and directed his steps towards home. Not far from his house he saw a well dressed man walking to and fro, he seemed to have some particular object in view; and no sooner did he perceive that he was observed, than he precipitately retreated, under cover of the dusk. 'What!' said Ademdai to himself, 'is it possible that this young man can be watching his opportunity to gain admittance into my house, and to seduce Arselli? She possesses extraordinary beauty, it is true; and if he has beheld her, it is but natural that he should love her. And then it seems to me as if I had seen him before.——Yes, yes, it is he! the same who bargained and offered eighteen hundred dinars for her. Can there be any understanding between Arselli and him? Perdition seize the fellow!' Tortured with jealousy, he entered his abode. He was heated, and breathed short and quick. Arselli approached and inquired what ailed him. She began to be alarmed. He made no reply, but occasionally cast on her a wild and searching look. At length, unable longer to repress his jealousy, he inquired in a tremulous voice, whether she had seen or spoken to any one during his absence? Arselli protested that not a living creature had been near her.—Ademdai looked her in the face with a cutting smile; he was tortured with doubts, his peace and happiness were fled. O Jealousy! thou most dreadful of all diseases! the remedies that are employed to cure thee, merely serve to increase thy virulence! thou poisonest the heart which is pierced by thy sting!

Ademdai staid at home, pining with grief, and durst not venture to quit the house which contained his most precious jewel—now doubly precious to him from the apprehension of losing it. When, at length, his good Genius appeared, he found him more wretched than ever. 'Is it possible?' said he, 'hast thou not yet all thou wantest?' 'Alas! not by a great deal.' 'What, then, dost thou still require?' 'Is it not necessary that I should sometimes go abroad, either upon business or for the sake of exercise?'—'Certainly.' 'When a man possesses a beautiful wife, whom he loves above all things, is it not necessary for him to make sure that she is not stolen from him?' 'O yes; security is inseparable from happiness.' 'Well, then, my generous benefactor, if I continue to confine myself at home as I have done, I cannot live long; and if I go abroad, who is to watch Arselli? Had I money, to be sure, I might buy some slaves to perform that office.' 'Tell me, how many such attendants dost thou want?' 'That depends entirely on the degree of jealousy. Were I not exceedingly jealous, I might be content with two of these guardians of my honour; but being as jealous as a tiger, I must confess [illegible] of peace of mind be a necessary matter, I must have at least six.' To such weighty arguments the Genius had nothing to reply, and Ademdai proceeded: 'From thy silence I infer that thou hast admitted the justice of this reasoning. Now hear me farther. When I have six slaves, I must, of course, provide them lodging, food and clothes. My house is very small, scarcely large enough to accommodate myself and Arselli; as then it is too small for me, it is necessary that I should buy a larger. I lately chanced to see one in the most fashionable street in Bagdad, which is handsome, and to be sold with all its furniture. It would exactly suit me, but it is very dear.' 'That is of no consequence,' answered the Genius, 'a house is a highly necessary article, and with every thing that is necessary, I have once for all promised to supply thee.' 'Thou see'st that I desire not superfluities.' 'I cannot help doing justice to thy moderation. What price is asked for the house?' 'Fifteen thousand tomans.' The Genius gave him an order on the caliph's exchequer for the amount, to which he added five thousand tomans for the purchase of eunuchs. 'O my generous benefactor,' exclaimed the lucky Ademdai: 'how can I thank thee sufficiently for all thy bounty? Now there is but one thing more that I want: I could not possibly provide food and clothing for so many persons with the daily allowance of two tomans. As I shall have a good house, it will be necessary that it be kept in good condition. The rooms and the furniture will require cleaning: cleanliness is every where absolutely necessary. For this purpose two housemaids would not be considered superfluous.' 'Oh, by no means. Two would not be too many,' answered the Genius. 'Especially as my other slaves would be fully occupied with watching my wife. We shall be ten persons in all, so that it will be impossible for me to make shift with two tomans a day. To keep such an establishment as that at least twenty would be required.' 'Here then are one hundred and sixty tomans for eight days,' replied the Genius, 'and two hundred more for the purchase of the two maids who are so indispensably necessary to thee.' With these words he departed. Early the next morning Ademdai rose, and hastened to the owner of the house that was to be sold. The bargain was struck, and the mansion became his. He then selected and purchased the slaves; and, followed by his retinue, he went to fetch his Arselli, and to conduct her to a residence worthy of her charms. The house was really handsome and well finished. It contained commodious offices, magnificent saloons and apartments; and an elegant pavilion, detached from the main building, was exactly suited for a seraglio. The furniture too, was good and fashionable: in short, as a town residence, it seemed to embrace every thing that was desirable. Ademdai was equally pleased with his new neighborhood. It comprehended many young men, wealthy and fond of conviviality, who were not long before they gave him a call, to express their sincere delight at the acquisition of so amiable a neighbor. He was invited to their entertainments, which were of the most sumptuous kind. The wives of these hospitable neighbors, hearing of the beauty and accomplishments of Arselli, were desirous of her acquaintance; and after obtaining permission from their husbands to that effect, they visited and entertained her by turns in the most splendid manner. Eight days had now elapsed, and the Genius came as usual to see his *protege;* but he was not a little surprised to find him gloomy and thoughtful. 'Why so melancholy, Ademdai?' said he: 'art thou not content with thy bargain?' 'Perfectly so,' replied Ademdai, 'and also with my neighbors; they are the most amiable of men. No sooner had I removed hither than they gave a series of splendid entertainments in honor of me.' 'Well, thou oughtest to rejoice at it.'—'Rejoice! Tell me, good Genius, is it not necessary to make some return to those who heap civilities upon one?' 'Certainly, good manners require it.' 'And is it not necessary to repay nearly the same measure that one has received?' 'Granted: in such cases nothing should be spared.' 'Is it not necessary then, that those who entertained me sumptuously should in their turn be as sumptuously entertained by me?' 'Absolutely necessary, if thou wouldst not have the character of being mean and niggardly.' 'Well then, my neighbors have given me splendid entertainments: while we were at the table, enchanting music delighted the ear; the most grateful perfumes burned in golden censers, and filled the air with fragrance; a magic light was diffused around; and the *fete* concluded with the graceful performances of a troop of the most beautiful dancing girls. Ah! how can I think of giving my neighbors such entertainments? Have I golden censers? Am I rich enough to burn the most costly perfumes? Have I musicians? Have I dancing girls? Have I slaves to wait upon such parties? Have I a cook skilful enough to prepare such exquisite dishes? Alas! thou see'st how far I am from possessing all that I want?' 'Thou art right,' said the Genius; 'I wonder that this should not have occurred to either of us. I will, however make amends for my forgetfulness, though thou oughtest to have thought of this before.—To-morrow I will send thee plate, perfumes, dancing girls, musicians, and above all things a clever cook.' 'Yes,' rejoined Ademdai, but wilt thou furnish me with money sufficient to support and pay so many retainers? I have hitherto had but twenty tomans a day; in future I shall want at least fifty.' 'Well,' answered the Genius, 'I will give thee fifty.' Scarcely had the morning dawned when Ademdai beheld a troop of slaves, dancing girls, musicians, and a cook of wondrous skill, assembled before the door of his house. He entertained his friends in the most sumptuous manner, and eight successive days were passed in a round of fetes and amusements. The Genius came in hopes of finding his *protege* perfectly happy. 'Beneficent Genius,' began Ademdai, 'trusting to thy liberality, I venture to confess to thee that I am yet far from possessing all that I want.' 'How?' exclaimed the Genius; 'I considered thee as the happiest of mortals.' 'Alas! but I am not! Look only at my friends and neighbors; they have a great number of the most beautiful women, while I can call but one my own.'—'Is it possible that thou canst wish for more?'—'Would our prophet then have sanctioned polygamy, had he not deemed it necessary! It is only men of the lowest class that are obliged to be content with one wife, because they are too poor to maintain more. I observe that all those who possess more than what is needful, take more than one wife.' 'How many wives dost thou need?' 'My friends and neighbors have thirty, forty, and some even fifty women. I think I could make shift with twenty.' 'Twenty wives,' said the Genius, 'seem to me to border closely on superfluity. One often suffices for the happiness of life; twenty can only subserve to vanity and pleasure; and I perceive with sorrow, Ademdai, that thou art vain.' 'And who is not?' rejoined Ademdai. 'Nay, I acknowledge I am a little vain; and therefore, in order to be happy, it is necessary for me to gratify my vanity as much as possible.' 'Is it then absolutely necessary that thou shouldest have twenty women?'—'Absolutely, and a proportionate increase of income; for they must live well and dress elegantly, or I should expose myself to the scorn and contempt of my friends and neighbors.' 'Be it so, then: to-morrow a slave-merchant shall bring thee twenty lovely damsels, who shall cost thee nothing; and to defray the increased expense of thy housekeeping, I will treble thy present daily allowance.' 'O how I thank thee, most beneficent Genius! Thou grantest all my wishes, but I am far from abusing thy bounty; hitherto I have not applied to thee for any superfluity. Permit me to make but one more remark. As thou hast admitted twenty women to be necessary for me, thou wilt not refuse me two attendants for each. A man who keeps twenty wives, must, of course, have them sharply looked after.' 'I have no objection to make against that,' said the Genius: 'I will send thee twenty women and forty attendants, and in consideration of thy increased establishment, I will supply thee with two hundred tomans a day. Good night.'

The Genius was as good as his word. By this time the season had arrived when all Ademdai's acquaintance were accustomed to leave town for their country-residences, and they came one after another to take leave of him. Their departure grieved him exceedingly, for it deprived him of that social intercourse which he so highly relished. His ladies, too, felt a want of amusement, since Ademdai's neighbors had taken their harems along with them. His house, so lately the scene of mirth and gaiety, now became dull and dreary. Ademdai was overwhelmed with *ennui*. He knew not the whole livelong day what to do with himself: and he was vexed that he had not a country seat as well as his neighbors—when his good Genius again stood before him.—'O my benefactor,' said he, 'I cannot help feeling deeply ashamed of myself in troubling thee with a fresh application; but it is thine own fault, why hast thou promised to supply all my necessities? I ask thee, therefore, is it not necessary that my wives should enjoy good health?' 'Highly necessary!' 'And here they are languishing, and several physicians whom I have consulted unanimously assure me that it is for want of purer air—in short, they ought to be removed for a while in the country. Thou hast, indeed, loaded me with favors, but what are all these, and all the goods conferred with hands, when I find, alas! to be gratefully declining. Is it not necessary that man should have occupations which please and interest him? By such occupations alone can I hope to recruit my health. Were I possessed of a residence in the country, I should have the requisite exercise; nothing is more necessary to man than this exercise. And as thou art already aware of this, thou must be convinced that I am not soliciting a superfluity of thee.'—'On this point,' said the Genius, 'I entirely coincide with thee: the arguments which thou adducest are unanswerable. Thou hast indeed occasion for a country residence.' 'My friends,' resumed Ademdai, 'ever attentive to my welfare, have informed me that they know an estate which I should be sure to like. It is situated just ten miles from Bagdad on the road to Basora.—The mansion and buildings are extensive, and, indeed, so they ought to be to accommodate all my women, with the eunuchs and the other slaves whom thy bounty has bestowed on me; there are several farms attached to the estate, the produce of which would be necessary for the support of my household. Every thing is just what I should wish, but the estate is too dear; the sum demanded for it is one hundred thousand tomans.'—'Tis of no consequence,' said the Genius; 'tomorrow the estate shall be thine.' 'Great Mahomet!' ejaculated Ademdai, 'how happy am I! But I should still want another trifle. When this fine domain is mine, I must have more slaves. I shall want gardeners, grooms, husbandmen; I must buy cattle and sheep; I shall have occasion for at least thirty horses, as well for cultivating the land, as for conveying my wives, slaves, furniture, and other necessaries to and fro. All these things are indispensably necessary for me.' 'Yes, yes,' replied the Genius, 'to-morrow thou shalt have thirty horses, slaves, and cattle—in short, all that thou wantest.'

The very next day Ademdai hastened to put himself in possession of his princely domain; and in a short time he left the town, accompanied by his harem and his whole establishment; heartily rejoicing that he should be again in the vicinity of his Bagdad friends, who would not fail to suggest many useful hints for the embellishment and improvement of his new estates. In eight days he returned to Bagdad, to see his good Genius, who had appointed to meet him there as usual. 'Well Ademdai,' said he, 'hast thou now all thou needest?' 'Almost,' replied Ademdai: 'My estate consists of excellent land, but its value might be doubled. My predecessor was an ignoramus, who left extensive lakes which might easily be converted into rich meadows, and waste spots which are susceptible of cultivation. Thou must admit that when a man has the good fortune to possess such a property, it is absolutely necessary for him to improve it; and none but a simpleton would neglect any opportunity that offers for enlarging his domain. My garden is spacious, but it requires considerable alterations. At present it is not very productive, but it might be rendered so; especially if I were to conduct through it a stream that now runs about half a mile off. If one has a garden, it is necessary to make it productive—there can be no question about that.' 'Well, and what prevents thy doing so?' 'I am in want of money,' answered Ademdai; 'these various improvements would cost at least twenty thousand tomans.' The Genius immediately gave him an order on the caliph's treasury for that amount. Ademdai, after expressing his sincere gratitude to the genius, returned to his country seat, and scarcely had he arrived, when he received the unpleasant intimation that the owner of a very small farm contiguous to his estate, had lodged a complaint against him with the Cadi, because Ademdai's cattle had got into his fields, and destroyed his growing crops. The Judge however, after he had heard both parties, decided in favour of Ademdai; for his neighbour was very poor, and of course could not but be in the wrong. A few days afterwards the unfortunate man died; and as he left no heirs, his little property devolved according to law to the caliph. When the news reached Ademdai, he longed for an interview with his Genius. On the day he was sure of meeting him, he drove to Bagdad. 'Ah, my benefactor,' said he, 'is it not essential to the happiness of man that he should not be incessantly involved in law-suits and quarrels?' 'Most essential.' 'Well, but I have been summoned before the cadi, and obliged to defend myself against a poor wretch of a neighbour. A few days afterwards the litigious fellow luckily died, and without leaving heirs to his property, consisting of a cottage and a few fields, which of course devolve to the caliph, Harun al Raschid. He will, to a certainty, order the insignificant spot to be sold, and I must have it; for were it to be purchased by any other person, he might prove as captious and quarrelsome a neighbour as the last. As thou acknowledgest thyself that it is essential to the comfort of life to avoid litigation, thou canst not think that I desire a superfluity, if I wish to possess an object that might involve me in unpleasant disputes.' 'Thy wish is perfectly natural; and while I admire thy logic, I have not a single objection to oppose to such sound arguments. Repair to-morrow to the palace, and prefer thy complaint to the caliph. He will be prepared to receive thee, and will certainly follow my advice.' Ademdai parted from his Genius in elevated spirits, and slept soundly, in the conviction that he should soon be in possession of the little property of his late humble neighbour. He rose early, and hastened to the palace of the caliph. Harun al Raschid the Great, was seated on his gorgeous throne: every thing about him glistened with gold and diamonds; and he was surrounded by grandees and wise men of the court. Ademdai trembling, approached the throne on which was seated the sacred person of the ruler of all the faithful. He raised his eyes towards the throne, but language cannot express his astonishment and the terror which thrilled his whole frame, when he recognized in the monarch the Genius who had supplied all his wants, and loaded him with favours. He stood petrified a living statue, incapable of uttering a syllable. At length Harun al Raschid with a smile, addressed him; 'I perceive thine astonishment Ademdai, and will help to rouse thee from thy dream. Know then that I was one of those Arimanians whose lives thou savedst. I resolved to reward thee in a manner worthy of myself, and of thy disinterested achievement; but I wished to conceal from thee my gratitude, and to enjoy in secret that prosperity to which I determined to raise thee. Hence that disguise, in which I appeared to thee as a supernatural being, and assumed the character of thy good Genius. The first time I bent my course towards thy lowly hut, enjoying by anticipation the surprise which I should cause thee, I saw thee sitting by thy scanty fire, and overheard thy soliloquy, in which thou expressedst aloud thy wish for the bare necessaries of life. I became curious to know what this term signified, and with a view to ascertain the boundary between necessaries and superfluities, I promised to supply all thy wants. I am now constrained to recall my rash promise, for though the mightiest of all the sovereigns of the earth, I find it out of my power to satisfy thy wants, even though I were to resign to thee my throne and my treasures. And now, ye learned men of my court, now decide what is necessary and what superfluous. Behold this man I have raised from the most abject indigence. I have given him hundreds of thousands of tomans: his wealth is immense. He possesses one of the most magnificent mansions in Bagdad, and a princely estate only 10 miles from the city. His harem consists of twenty females lovely as the houris, and more than twice that number of attendants: upwards of a hundred slaves await his nod; fifty horses are in his stables, and yet with all this wealth his wants are not satisfied. Hence I perceive that superfluity is only a phantom of the human imagination, and that it is not possessed by any mortal. The wants of men are abysses that would engulf the universe without being filled. Retire, Ademdai! retain what I have given thee as the recompense of thy valor; but henceforth I must cease to supply thy wants; and it is well that man should have something left to wish for. I shall not grant thee the little farm, the possession of which thou now covetest. Thus spake the caliph Harun al Raschid. Ademdai retired and bent his way with gloomy discontent towards his country seat. There lolling on downy cushions, and enveloped in the vapours of the most exquisite perfumes, he would often cast a mournful look from his splendid saloons at the miserable cot, and exclaim with a profound sigh, 'O Mahomet! why cannot I have all I want!'

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh,

On FRIDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following Property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Vance, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Samuel Neely, James M'Cabe, and others, containing three hundred and fifteen acres, more or less; on which there are erected three dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Vance, deceased, at the suit of Henry Baldwin, for the use of George Poe, Jr.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Long, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street eighteen feet; thence parallel to Penn street sixty feet, to the line of lot No. 112, thence northwardly, parallel to St. Clair street, eighteen feet; thence eastwardly, by Watkins's line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats, and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty dollars. And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, and thence along Penn street westwardly forty-five feet, thence parallel with St Clair street, towards Liberty, one hundred and twenty feet, thence parallel with Penn street forty-five feet, to the line of lot No. 111; thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected a double two story log house weather boarded, and a small kitchen; also a bark-mill and some tan vats, under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of Thomas Robinson.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Mark Stackhouse and Aquila M. Bolton, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Coal Hill lot No 52, on the Monongahela river, and running up the margin of the same the distance of forty-four feet, thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51, to High street; thence by the same westwardly one hundred and seventy-six feet, to the south-west corner of Coal Hill lot No. 51; thence northwardly down Coal Hill, by the dividing line between Coal Hill lots Nos. 50 and 51, to the river; thence by the same seventy-eight feet; thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the western boundary line of lot No 51 aforesaid, to a post below the present coal road, about fifteen perches from High street; thence eastwardly by a parallel line with High street fifty four feet, to the western boundary line of Coal Hill lot No. 52, and thence northwardly down Coal Hill to the place of beginning; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one thousand dollars, with certain privileges and conditions, as more specially set forth in a lease from John B. Trevor to the said Stackhouse and Bolton, reference being thereto had will appear; on which said described premises are erected a stone glass house, and sundry frame buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stackhouse and Bolton, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Rhinehart Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, by lands of John Reed, Esq. David Milligan, John Hanna, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings, and about one hundred acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rhinehart Antis, at the suit of the United States of America.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Stewart Fenington, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground heretofore demised to Rebecca and Mary Gibson, on the one side, and on the other by part of the same lot, now in possession of James Cargill, containing in front, on Irwin street, about thirty-nine feet eight inches, more or less, by sixty feet in depth, and on which there is a log and frame dwelling house; subject to the yearly ground rent of one hundred and forty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stewart Fenington, at the suit of John Wills' administrators.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Gray, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Peter's Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by land of John Barclay's heirs, Joel Ferree's heirs, Abner Beedle, Lewis Hoffman and others, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less; on which there is a dwelling house, a double barn, a stone spring house, a saw mill, and several other buildings erected, and about two hundred acres of land cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 179, in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Market street, twenty feet, more or less, and running back sixty feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick warehouse, now in the occupancy of Ekin & Ledlie, and under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of Richard Geary.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of George Hargar, of, in and to one undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Glenn's heirs, Patrick M'Donough, William Wilson, William M'Elhenny, David Morrow, Thomas Kiddoo's heirs, and the heirs of James Kiddoo, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Hargar, at the suit of Benjamin Gass.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Summerill, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres forty-five perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Sampson's heirs, John Gill, John Davidson, and others, on which is erected a two story log house, a small cabin barn and other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Summerill, at the suit of Joseph Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Thompson, Sen. deceased, in the hands of his administrator, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street fifteen feet, more or less, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story brick house, subject to the yearly ground rent of $12. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of Thomas Davis.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain [illegible] in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being lot No. 254, in the said reserve tract, bounded as follows: beginning at Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. [illegible] and running by the same south 76 degrees, [illegible] 40 perches, to the corner lot, No. 255, thence the same south 14 degrees, east 40 perches, Ohio lane, thence by the same north 76 degrees east 40 perches, to Pasture lane, and thence the same north 14 degrees, west 40 perches the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Butler, at the suit of the Bank of the United States.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Hain, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz lot No. [illegible] the town of Sidneyville, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. [illegible] containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 164 feet, more or less. ALSO, lot No. [illegible] town aforesaid, bounded by Centre and [illegible] streets, and by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, [illegible] in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth [illegible] feet, more or less; on which there is a two story brick house and kitchen erected. ALSO, lot No 8, in the town aforesaid, bounded by [illegible] street, and by lots Nos 1, 2 and [illegible] breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 175 feet more or less. And ALSO, lot No. 6, in the town of Birmingham, bounded by Birmingham [illegible] and lots Nos. 15 and 5, containing in breadth [illegible] feet, and in length or depth 95 feet, more or less, and fenced in. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Hain, at the suit of Thomas Algeo.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Enoch Holmes, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 388, in the city of Pittsburgh, being on Diamond Alley, at the distance of [illegible] feet from the corner of lot No. 389 and [illegible] running along Diamond Alley, towards Wood street, 22 feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth, 40 feet more or less, on which is erected, a two story frame house, subject to a yearly ground rent of $12. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Enoch Holmes, at the suit of William Wightman.

ALSO—By virtue of a testatum writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Kirkpatrick, of, in and to a small piece of land, in Moon township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Creyton, James Stoddard, John Leech, Daniel Leech, and the Beaver county line, containing five acres, more or less, on which is erected a small cabin dwelling house and stable, with about one and a half acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Kirkpatrick, at the suit of James Stoddard.

ALSO—By virtue of an alias writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle Creek, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Dunbar, heirs of Myers Powell and others; containing 150 acres, on which are erected a log cabin and sundry small out-houses, with about forty or fifty acres of land cleared: the interest of the said Peter being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzer Good.

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1824. 24—3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *Four undivided Sixth Parts* of the Tract of Land, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, was conveyed to William Carroll and Moses Kerr, by deed duly recorded on the 18th November, 1820.

A. Sidney T. Mountain,
Attorney for Carroll & Kerr.

Dec. 24 1824—3t

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the [illegible] *day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Alexander M'Clintock.
Farmer, St. Clair township.

December 24, 1824—3t.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together; her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Matthew Logan.

Robinson Township, Dec. 24, 1824.—3t*

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO A FRIEND,

Who urged, as an objection to matrimony, his hatred of women.

Greet, my friend, the bridal pair,
Hymen's flame has banish'd care;
Sympathy may *thee* incline
To approach that hallow'd shrine.

Those charms, those artless graces view,
Of her so lovely and so true;
Such softness, beauty, may impart
The tender passion to *thy* heart.

That goblet sip, O sip it up,
Hymen's is the sweetest cup:
Drink; the mantling bliss may prove
To *thee*, the source of bridal love.

With roses deck the nuptial bow'r,
Hymen's is the happiest hour;
Now if *love* do not supplant
Thy *hate*, thy soul is adamant. CLIO.

The following beautiful Hymn was sung at the dedication of a church, in Salem, Massachusetts. It was written for the occasion by Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, author of the "Airs of Palestine."

HYMN.

O Thou, to whom in ancient time,
The lyre of H[illegible]ards was strung,
W[illegible] sublime,
[illegible]h glowing tongue.

Not [illegible], o[illegible]
[illegible]vor[illegible]well,
[illegible]re, a[illegible]on,
Sat, weary, [illegible]triarch's well.

From every place below the skies,
The grateful song, the fervent prayer—
The incense of the heart—may rise
To Heaven and find acceptance there.

In this Thy house, whose doors we now
For social worship first unfold,
To Thee the suppliant throng shall bow,
While circling years on years are rolled.

To Thee shall Age with snowy hair,
And Strength and Beauty bend the knee,
And Childhood lisp, with reverent air,
Its praises and its prayers to Thee.

O Thou, to whom in ancient time,
The lyre of prophet bards was strung,
To Thee, at last, in every clime
Shall temples rise, and praise be sung.

Miscellany.

ADEMDAI.

From a Persian Manuscript.—(Concluded.)

The lovers passed three days in raptures inexpressible: it was not till the fourth that Ademdai thought of leaving the house to enjoy the cool evening air. After he had walked about as long as he pleased, he began to feel weary, and directed his steps towards home. Not far from his house he saw a well dressed man walking to and fro, he seemed to have some particular object in view; and no sooner did he perceive that he was observed, than he precipitately retreated, under cover of the dusk. 'What!' said Ademdai to himself, 'is it possible that this young man can be watching his opportunity to gain admittance into my house, and to seduce Arselli? She possesses extraordinary beauty, it is true; and if he has beheld her, it is but natural that he should love her. And then it seems to me as if I had seen him before.——Yes, yes, it is he! the same who bargained and offered eighteen hundred dinars for her. Can there be any understanding between Arselli and him? Perdition seize the fellow!' Tortured with jealousy, he entered his abode. He was heated, and breathed short and quick. Arselli approached and inquired what ailed him. She began to be alarmed. He made no reply, but occasionally cast on her a wild and searching look. At length, unable longer to repress his jealousy, he inquired in a tremulous voice, whether she had seen or spoken to any one during his absence? Arselli protested that not a living creature had been near her.—Ademdai looked her in the face with a cutting smile; he was tortured with doubts, his peace and happiness were fled. O Jealousy! thou most dreadful of all diseases! the remedies that are employed to cure thee, merely serve to increase thy virulence! thou poisonest the heart which is pierced by thy sting!

Ademdai staid at home, pining with grief, and durst not venture to quit the house which contained his most precious jewel—now doubly precious to him from the apprehension of losing it. When, at length, his good Genius appeared, he found him more wretched than ever. 'Is it possible?' said he, 'hast thou not yet all thou wantest?' 'Alas! not by a great deal.' 'What, then, dost thou still require?' 'Is it not necessary that I should sometimes go abroad, either upon business or for the sake of exercise?'—'Certainly.' 'When a man possesses a beautiful wife, whom he loves above all things, is it not necessary for him to make sure that she is not stolen from him?' 'O yes; security is inseparable from happiness.' 'Well, then, my generous benefactor, if I continue to confine myself at home as I have done, I cannot live long, and if I go abroad, who is to watch Arselli? Had I money, to be sure, I might buy some slaves to perform that office.' 'Tell me, how many such attendants dost thou want?' 'That depends entirely on the degree of jealousy. Were I not exceedingly jealous, I might be content with two of these guardians of my honour; [illegible] being as jealous as a tiger, I must confess [illegible] peace of mind be a necessary matter, I must have at least six.' To such weighty arguments the Genius had nothing to reply, and Ademdai proceeded: 'From thy silence I infer that thou hast admitted the justice of this reasoning. Now hear me farther. When I have six slaves, I must, of course, provide them lodging, food and clothes. My house is very small, scarcely large enough to accommodate myself and Arselli; as then it is too small for me, it is necessary that I should buy a larger. I lately chanced to see one in the most fashionable street in Bagdad, which is handsome, and to be sold with all its furniture. It would exactly suit me, but it is very dear.' 'That is of no consequence,' answered the Genius, 'a house is a highly necessary article, and with every thing that is necessary, I have once for all promised to supply thee.' 'Thou see'st that I desire not superfluities.' 'I cannot help doing justice to thy moderation. What price is asked for the house?' 'Fifteen thousand tomans.' The Genius gave him an order on the caliph's exchequer for the amount, to which he added five thousand tomans for the purchase of eunuchs. 'O my generous benefactor,' exclaimed the lucky Ademdai: 'how can I thank thee sufficiently for all thy bounty? Now there is but one thing more that I want: I could not possibly provide food and clothing for so many persons with the daily allowance of two tomans. As I shall have a good house, it will be necessary that it be kept in good condition. The rooms and the furniture will require cleaning: cleanliness is every where absolutely necessary. For this purpose two housemaids would not be considered superfluous.' 'Oh, by no means. Two would not be too many,' answered the Genius. 'Especially as my other slaves would be fully occupied with watching my wife. We shall be ten persons in all, so that it will be impossible for me to make shift with two tomans a day. To keep such an establishment as that at least twenty would be required.' 'Here then are one hundred and sixty tomans for eight days,' replied the Genius, 'and two hundred more for the purchase of the two maids who are so indispensably necessary to thee.' With these words he departed. Early the next morning Ademdai rose, and hastened to the owner of the house that was to be sold. The bargain was struck, and the mansion became his. He then selected and purchased the slaves; and, followed by his retinue, he went to fetch his Arselli, and to conduct her to a residence worthy of her charms. The house was really handsome and well finished. It contained commodious offices, magnificent saloons and apartments; and an elegant pavilion, detached from the main building, was exactly suited for a seraglio. The furniture too, was good and fashionable: in short, as a town residence, it seemed to embrace every thing that was desirable. Ademdai was equally pleased with his new neighborhood. It comprehended many young men, wealthy and fond of conviviality, who were not long before they gave him a call, to express their sincere delight at the acquisition of so amiable a neighbor. He was invited to their entertainments, which were of the most sumptuous kind. The wives of these hospitable neighbors, hearing of the beauty and accomplishments of Arselli, were desirous of her acquaintance; and after obtaining permission from their husbands to that effect, they visited and entertained her by turns in the most splendid manner. Eight days had now elapsed, and the Genius came as usual to see his *protege*; but he was not a little surprised to find him gloomy and thoughtful. 'Why so melancholy, Ademdai?' said he: 'art thou not content with thy bargain?' 'Perfectly so,' replied Ademdai, 'and also with my neighbors; they are the most amiable of men. No sooner had I removed hither than they gave a series of splendid entertainments in honor of me.' 'Well, thou oughtest to rejoice at it.'—'Rejoice! Tell me, good Genius, is it not necessary to make some return to those who heap civilities upon one?' 'Certainly, good manners require it.' 'And is it not necessary to repay nearly the same measure that one has received?' 'Granted: in such cases nothing should be spared.' 'Is it not necessary then, that those who entertained me sumptuously should in their turn be as sumptuously entertained by me?' 'Absolutely necessary, if thou wouldst not have the character of being mean and niggardly.' 'Well then, my neighbors have given me splendid entertainments: while we were at the table, enchanting music delighted the ear; the most grateful perfumes burned in golden censers, and filled the air with fragrance; a magic light was diffused around; and the *fete* concluded with the graceful performances of a troop of the most beautiful dancing girls. Ah! how can I think of giving my neighbors such entertainments? Have I golden censers? Am I rich enough to burn the most costly perfumes? Have I musicians? Have I dancing girls? Have I slaves to wait upon such parties? Have I a cook skilful enough to prepare such exquisite dishes? Alas! thou see'st how far I am from possessing all that I want?' 'Thou art right,' said the Genius; 'I wonder that this should not have occurred to either of us. I will, however make amends for my forgetfulness, though thou oughtest to have thought of this before.—To-morrow I will send thee plate, perfumes, dancing girls, musicians, and above all things a clever cook,' 'Yes,' rejoined Ademdai, but will thou furnish me with money sufficient to support and pay so many retainers? I have hitherto had but twenty tomans a day; in future I shall want at least fifty.' 'Well,' answered the Genius, 'I will give thee fifty.' Scarcely had the morning dawned when Ademdai beheld a troop of slaves, dancing girls, musicians, and a cook of wondrous skill, assembled before the door of his house. He entertained his friends in the most sumptuous manner, and eight successive days were passed in a round of fetes and amusements. The Genius came in hopes of finding his *protege* perfectly happy. 'Beneficent Genius,' began Ademdai, 'trusting to thy liberality, I venture to confess to thee that I am yet far from possessing all that I want.' 'How!' exclaimed the Genius; 'I considered thee as the happiest of mortals.' 'Alas! but I am not! Look only at my friends and neighbors; they have a great number of the most beautiful women, while I can call but one my own.'—'Is it possible that thou canst wish for more?'—'Would our prophet then have sanctioned polygamy, had he not deemed it necessary! It is only men of the lowest class that are obliged to be content with one wife, because they are too poor to maintain more. I observe that all those who possess more than what is needful, take more than one wife.' 'How many wives dost thou need?' 'My friends and neighbors have thirty, forty, and some even fifty women. I think I could make shift with twenty.' 'Twenty wives,' said the Genius, 'seem to me to border closely on superfluity. One often suffices for the happiness of life; twenty can only subserve to vanity and pleasure; and I perceive with sorrow, Ademdai, that thou art vain.' 'And who is not?' rejoined Ademdai. 'Nay, I acknowledge I am a little vain; and therefore, in order to be happy, it is necessary for me to gratify my vanity as much as possible.' 'Is it then absolutely necessary that thou shouldest have twenty women?'—'Absolutely, and a proportionate increase of income; for they must live well and dress elegantly, or I should expose myself to the scorn and contempt of my friends and neighbors.' 'Be it so, then: to-morrow a slave merchant shall bring thee twenty lovely damsels, who shall cost thee nothing; and to defray the increased expense of thy housekeeping, I will treble thy present daily allowance.' 'O how I thank thee, most beneficent Genius! Thou grantest all my wishes, but I am far from abusing thy bounty; hitherto I have not applied to thee for any superfluity. Permit me to make but one more remark. As thou hast admitted twenty women to be necessary for me, thou wilt not refuse me two attendants for each. A man who keeps twenty wives, must, of course, have them sharply looked after.' 'I have no objection to make against that,' said the Genius: 'I will send thee twenty women and forty attendants, and in consideration of thy increased establishment, I will supply thee with two hundred tomans a day. Good night.'

The Genius was as good as his word. By this time the season had arrived when all Ademdai's acquaintance were accustomed to leave town for their country residences, and they came one after another to take leave of him. Their departure grieved him exceedingly, for it deprived him of that social intercourse which he so highly relished. His ladies, too felt a want of amusement, since Ademdai's neighbors had taken their harems along with them. His house, so lately the scene of mirth and gaiety, now became dull and dreary. Ademdai was overwhelmed with *ennui*. He knew not the whole livelong day what to do with himself: and he was vexed that he had not a country seat as well as his neighbors—when his good Genius again stood before him.—'O my benefactor,' said he, 'I cannot help feeling deeply ashamed of myself in troubling thee with a fresh application; but it is thine own fault, why hast thou promised to supply all my necessities? I ask thee, therefore, is it not necessary that my wives should enjoy good health?' 'Highly necessary!' 'And here they are languishing, and several physicians whom I have consulted unanimously assure me that it is for want of purer air—in short, they ought to be removed for a while in the country. Thou hast, indeed, loaded me with favors, but what are all this world's goods compared with health? Mine I feel, alas! to be gradually declining. Is it not necessary that man should have occupations which please and interest him? By such occupations alone can I hope to recruit my health. Were I possessed of a residence in the country, I should have the requisite exercise; nothing is more necessary to man than this exercise. And as thou art already aware of this, thou must be convinced that I am not soliciting a superfluity of thee.'—'On this point,' said the Genius, 'I entirely coincide with thee; the arguments which thou adducest are unanswerable. Thou hast indeed occasion for a country residence.' 'My friends,' resumed Ademdai, 'ever attentive to my welfare, have informed me that they know an estate which I should be sure to like. It is situated just ten miles from Bagdad on the road to Basora.—The mansion and buildings are extensive, and, indeed, so they ought to be to accommodate all my women, with the eunuchs and the other slaves whom thy bounty has bestowed on me; there are several farms attached to the estate, the produce of which would be necessary for the support of my household. Every thing is just what I should wish, but the estate is too dear; the sum demanded for it is one hundred thousand tomans.'—''Tis of no consequence,' said the Genius; 'to-morrow the estate shall be thine.' 'Great Mahomet!' ejaculated Ademdai, 'how happy am I! But I should still want another trifle. When this fine domain is mine, I must have more slaves. I shall want gardeners, grooms, husbandmen; I must buy cattle and sheep; I shall have occasion for at least thirty horses, as well for cultivating the land, as for conveying my wives, slaves, furniture, and other necessaries to and fro. All these things are indispensably necessary for me.' 'Yes, yes,' replied the Genius, 'to-morrow thou shalt have thirty horses, slaves, and cattle—in short, all that thou wantest.'

The very next day Ademdai hastened to put himself in possession of his princely domain; and in a short time he left the town, accompanied by his harem and his whole establishment; heartily rejoicing that he should be again in the vicinity of his Bagdad friends, who would not fail to suggest many useful hints for the embellishment and improvement of his new estates. In eight days he returned to Bagdad, to see his good Genius, who had appointed to meet him there as usual. 'Well Ademdai,' said he, 'hast thou now all thou needest?' 'Almost,' replied Ademdai: 'My estate consists of excellent land, but its value might be doubled. My predecessor was an ignoramus, who left extensive lakes which might easily be converted into rich meadows, and waste spots which are susceptible of cultivation. Thou must admit that when a man has the good fortune to possess such a property, it is absolutely necessary for him to improve it; and none but a simpleton would neglect any opportunity that offers for enlarging his domain. My garden is spacious, but it requires considerable alterations. At present it is not very productive, but it might be rendered so; especially if I were to conduct through it a stream that now runs about half a mile off. If one has a garden, it is necessary to make it productive—there can be no question about that.' 'Well, and what prevents thy doing so?' 'I am in want of money,' answered Ademdai; 'these various improvements would cost at least twenty thousand tomans.' The Genius immediately gave him an order on the caliph's treasury for that amount. Ademdai, after expressing his sincere gratitude to the genius, returned to his country seat, and scarcely had he arrived, when he received the unpleasant intimation that the owner of a very small farm contiguous to his estate, had lodged a complaint against him with the Cadi, because Ademdai's cattle had got into his fields, and destroyed his growing crops. The Judge however, after he had heard both parties, decided in favour of Ademdai; for his neighbour was very poor, and of course could not but be in the wrong. A few days afterwards the unfortunate man died; and as he left no heirs, his little property devolved according to law to the caliph. When the news reached Ademdai, he longed for an interview with his Genius. On the day he was sure of meeting him, he drove to Bagdad. 'Ah, my benefactor,' said he, 'is it not essential to the happiness of man that he should not be incessantly involved in law-suits and quarrels?' 'Most essential.' 'Well, but I have been summoned before the cadi, and obliged to defend myself against a poor wretch of a neighbour. A few days afterwards the litigious fellow luckily died, and without leaving heirs to his property, consisting of a cottage and a few fields, which of course devolve to the caliph, Harun al Raschid. He will, to a certainty, order the insignificant spot to be sold, and I must have it; for were it to be purchased by any other person, he might prove as captious and quarrelsome a neighbour as the last. As thou acknowledgest thyself that it is essential to the comfort of life to avoid litigation, thou canst not think that I desire a superfluity, if I wish to possess an object that might involve me in unpleasant disputes.' 'Thy wish is perfectly natural; and while I admire thy logic, I have not a single objection to oppose to such sound arguments. Repair to-morrow to the palace, and prefer thy complaint to the caliph. He will be prepared to receive thee, and will certainly follow my advice.' Ademdai parted from his Genius in elevated spirits, and slept soundly, in the conviction that he should soon be in possession of the little property of his late humble neighbour. He rose early, and hastened to the palace of the caliph. Harun al Raschid the Great, was seated on his gorgeous throne: every thing about him glistened with gold and diamonds; and he was surrounded by grandees and wise men of the court. Ademdai trembling, approached the throne on which was seated the sacred person of the ruler of all the faithful. He raised his eyes towards the throne, but language cannot express his astonishment and the terror which thrilled his whole frame, when he recognized in the monarch the Genius who had supplied all his wants, and loaded him with favours. He stood petrified a living statue, incapable of uttering a syllable. At length Harun al Raschid with a smile, addressed him; 'I perceive thine astonishment Ademdai, and will help to rouse thee from thy dream. Know then that I was one of those Arimanes whose lives thou savedst. I resolved to reward thee in a manner worthy of myself, and of thy disinterested achievement; but I wished to conceal from thee my gratitude, and to enjoy in secret that prosperity to which I determined to raise thee. Hence that disguise, in which I appeared to thee as a supernatural being, and assumed the character of thy good Genius. The first time I bent my course towards thy lowly hut, enjoying by anticipation the surprise which I should cause thee, I saw thee sitting by thy scanty fire, and overheard thy soliloquy, in which thou expressedst aloud thy wish for the bare necessaries of life. I became curious to know what this term signified, and with a view to ascertain the boundary between necessaries and superfluities, I promised to supply all thy wants. I am now constrained to recall my rash promise, for though the mightiest of all the sovereigns of the earth, I find it out of my power to satisfy thy wants, even though I were to resign to thee my throne and my treasures. And now, ye learned men of my court, now decide what is necessary and what superfluous. Behold this man I have raised from the most abject indigence. I have given him hundreds of thousands of tomans: his wealth is immense. He possesses one of the most magnificent mansions in Bagdad, and a princely estate only 10 miles from the city. His Harem consists of twenty females lovely as the houris, and more than twice that number of attendants: upwards of a hundred slaves await his nod; fifty horses are in his stables, and yet with all this wealth his wants are not satisfied. Hence I perceive that superfluity is only a phantom of the human imagination, and that it is not possessed by any mortal. The wants of men are abysses that would engulf the universe without being filled. Retire, Ademdai! retain what I have given thee as the recompense of thy valor; but henceforth I must cease to supply thy wants; and it is well that man should have something left to wish for. I shall not grant thee the little farm, the possession of which thou now covetest. Thus spake the caliph Harun al Raschid. Ademdai retired and bent his way with gloomy discontent towards his country seat. There lolling on downy cushions, and enveloped in the vapours of the most exquisite perfumes, he would often cast a mournful look from his splendid saloons at the miserable cot, and exclaim with a profound sigh, 'O Mahomet! why cannot I have all I want!'

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On FRIDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY next* at 10 *o'clock, A. M.* the following Property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Vance, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Samuel Neely, James M'Cabe, and others, containing three hundred and fifteen acres, more or less; on which there are erected three dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Vance, deceased, at the suit of Henry Baldwin, for the use of George Poe, Jr.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Long, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street eighteen feet; thence parallel to Penn street sixty feet, to the line of lot No. 112, thence northwardly, parallel to St. Clair street, eighteen feet; thence eastwardly, by Watkins's line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats, and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty dollars. And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, and thence along Penn street westwardly forty-five feet, thence parallel with St Clair street, towards Liberty, one hundred and twenty feet, thence parallel with Penn street forty-five feet, to the line of lot No 111; thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected a double two story log house weather boarded, and a small kitchen; also a bark-mill and some tan vats, under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of Thomas Robinson.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Mark Stackhouse and Aquila M Bolton, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Coal Hill lot No 52, on the Monongahela river, and running up the margin of the same the distance of forty-four feet, thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51, to High street; thence by the same westwardly one hundred and seventy-six feet, to the south-west corner of Coal Hill lot No. 51; thence northwardly down Coal Hill, by the dividing line between Coal Hill lots Nos, 50 and 51, to the river; thence by the same seventy-eight feet; thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the western boundary line of lot No 51 aforesaid, to a post below the present coal road, about fifteen perches from High street; thence eastwardly by a parallel line with High street fifty four feet, to the western boundary line of Coal Hill lot No. 52, and thence northwardly down Coal Hill to the place of beginning; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one thousand dollars, with certain privileges and conditions, as more specially set forth in a lease from John B. Trevor to the said Stackhouse and Bolton, reference being thereto had will appear; on which said described premises are erected a stone glass house, and sundry frame buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stackhouse and Bolton, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Rhinehart Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, by lands of John Reed, Esq. David Milligan, John Hanna, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings, and about one hundred acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rhinehart Antis, at the suit of the United States of America.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Stewart Fenington, of, in and to a certain part of lot No 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground heretofore demised to Rebecca and Mary Gibson, on the one side, and on the other by part of the same lot, now in possession of James Cargill, containing in front, on Irwin street, about thirty-nine feet eight inches, more or less, by sixty feet in depth, and on which there is a log and frame dwelling house; subject to the yearly ground rent of one hundred and forty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stewart Fenington, at the suit of John Wills' administrators.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Gray, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Peter's Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by land of John Barclay's heirs, Joel Ferree's heirs, Abner Beedle, Lewis Hoffman and others, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less; on which there is a dwelling house, a double barn, a stone spring house, a saw mill, and several other buildings erected, and about two hundred acres of land cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 179, in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Market street, twenty feet, more or less, and running back sixty feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick warehouse, now in the occupancy of Ekin & Ledlie, and under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of Richard Geary.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of George Hargar, of, in and to one undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Glenn's heirs, Patrick M'Donough, William Wilson, William M'Elhenny, David Morrow, Thomas Kiddoo's heirs, and the heirs of James Kiddoo, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Hargar, at the suit of Benjamin Gass.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Summerill, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres forty-five perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Sampson's heirs, John Gill, John Davidson, and others, on which is erected a two story log house, a small cabin barn and other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Summerill, at the suit of Joseph Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Thompson, Sen. deceased, in the hands of his administrator, of, in and to a certain part of lot No 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street fifteen feet, more or less, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house; subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of Thomas Davis.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain [illegible] in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being lot No. 254, in the reserve tract, bounded as follows: beginning [illegible] Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. [illegible] and running by the same south 76 degrees, 40 perches, to the corner lot, No. 253, thence the same south 14 degrees, east 40 perches, Ohio lane, thence by the same north 76 degrees east 40 perches, to Pasture lane, and thence the same north 14 degrees, west 40 perches the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said [illegible] Butler, at the suit of the Bank of the United States.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Hain, of, in and to the following bed lots or pieces of ground, viz. lot No. [illegible] the town of Sidneyville, bounded by [illegible] Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 15 and [illegible] taining in breadth 60 feet, and in length 164 feet, more or less. ALSO, lot No. [illegible] town aforesaid, bounded by Centre and [illegible] streets, and by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, [illegible] in breadth 60 feet, and in length [illegible] feet, more or less; on which there is a [illegible] brick house and kitchen erected. ALSO, No 8, in the town aforesaid bounded by [illegible] street, and by lots Nos 1, 2 and [illegible] breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth [illegible] more or less. And ALSO, lot No. [illegible] of Birmingham, bounded by Birmingham and lots Nos. 15 and 5, containing in breadth [illegible] feet, and in length or depth 91 feet, more or less, and fenced in. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Hain, at the suit of Thomas Algeo.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Enoch Holmes, of, in and to a certain lot No. 388, in the city of Pittsburgh, being on Diamond Alley, at the distance of [illegible] feet from the corner of lot No. 389 and [illegible] running along Diamond Alley, towards [illegible] street 22 feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth, 40 feet more or less, on which is erected, a two story frame house, subject to a yearly ground rent of $12. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Enoch Holmes, at the suit of William Wightman.

ALSO—By virtue of a testatum writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place above said, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Kirkpatrick, of, in and to a small piece of land, in Moon township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Creyton, James Stoddard, John Leech, Daniel Leech, and the Beaver county line, containing five acres more or less, on which is erected a small cabin dwelling house and stable, with about one and a half acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Kirkpatrick, at the suit of James Stoddard.

ALSO—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle Creek, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Dunbar heirs, Myers Powell and others; containing 150 acres, on which are erected a log cabin and sundry small out-houses, with about forty or fifty acres of land cleared: the interest of the said Peter Parchment a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzer Good.

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1824. 24—3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *Four undivided Sixth Parts* of the Tract of Land, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, was conveyed to William Carroll and Moses Kerr, by deed duly recorded on the 15th November, 1820.

A. Sidney T. Mountain,
Attorney for Carroll & Kerr.

Dec. 24 1824—3t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANNARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be truly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when passed, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

Notice to Creditors.

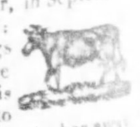
MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Alexander M'Clintock.
Farmer, St. Clair township.

December 24, 1824—3t.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW: her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together, her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.



Mathew Logan.

Robinson Township, Dec. 24, 1824.—3t*